INSURANCE
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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL XXI NO 191 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

GOVERNOR DECLARES STATE OF EMERGENCY ON N. W. F. P.

Out Of The Gloaming.

The "Times of India" writes mournfully that the Bajauris have shown that, despite warnings and a "large display of force" "they will not stop their aggressive hostile behaviour" by giving up the "pretender" who is agitating against Afghanistan!

* * * *

We are disposed to agree with Bori Bunder that Bajauris should have shown responsive co-operation to the peace efforts of the British planes which smashed the Kotkai village into smithreens. But what can you expect from savages?

* * * *

Now that more peaceful efforts are being made and a column has already bombarded, the doves of peace ought to return to their original haunts in British Military headquarters, and help to push forward the good work of British civilisation.

* * * *

Since the roads are being made, the march of civilisation ought to be easy,—much easier than that of Indian freedom, which has to traverse the wide and rather arid expanse of the White Paper.

* * * *

President Machado wept bitterly when he was fleeing, leaving behind him all his good work unfinished. Not the first case of a strong-armed ran becoming soft-brained,—history is merely repeating herself. Once before a Ghazni monarch wept that he had to leave behind him all his wealth and possessions!

* * * *

Bori Bunder says that the stopping of the parade of Blue Shirts by De Valera does not mean that his troubles are over. No Jimmy Thomas is still in his way like a lion couchant, though without aitches, and he may revive his verbal warfare with him.

* * * *

Our contemporary is deeply pained at De Valera's unfairness in not al wing all his opponents to arm themselves. It also struck us as unfair but since our Arms Act is there, we can't express a similar wish and throw ourselves into the arms of the Police.

* * * *

The Bengal Minister for Local Self-Government objects to the Calcutta Corporation employing "ex-convicts" and terrorists. And yet the author of the Calcutta Corporation Bill himself was an ex-convict! Shade of Surendranath Banerjea!

* * * *

The Minister says that it is the attitude of the Corporation towards the electrical works which made the Government action inevitable! We should have thought so. Whatever the Corporation may do, they must safeguard the profits of the Electrical Company!

* * * *

The Corporation might have totally wrecked the White Paper scheme by disregarding safeguards. This ought never to be allowed. What are the interests of Calcutta citizens, before the seeds of Dominion Status which the W. P. is reputed to contain?

* * * *

But the Minister apparently is a financial purist, and ought not to be wasted on Calcutta. Although they have passed a resolution in Bengal Council against the employment of outsiders, Bombay should welcome him to look after our Development Department.

* * * *

Jeanette, the favourite crocodile of the Johannesburg zoo, has committed suicide, according to a report.

Alas, poor Croc! We are shedding sincere tears for you!

* * * *

The Psychostethokyrtography-manometer, an instrument to measure the speed of thought by chest movements has been invented by Dr. Alex Cannon, K.C.A., M.D., D.P.M., Ph.D., M.A., F.R.G.S., an L.C.C. doctor.

After reading the name of the instrument and also the doctor's degrees, you won't have to calculate the speed of your thought. The heart, let alone chest, movements should have stopped completely by then!

* * *

The dishevelled stranger made his way into the police-station.

"Are you the Inspector in charge?" he asked.

"I am," replied the man seated at the desk.

"I'm lost," said the dishevelled one.

"You are—eh?" replied the Inspector. "Well, if you can prove that anybody's missing you, we'll take up the case."

ANEY ARRESTED AT AKOLA

Volunteers And Ladies Rounded Up

NOMINATES SARDAR SARDUL SINGH AS PRESIDENT

Mr. M. S. Aney, Congress President, was arrested on Sunday at Akola, while attempting to break the forest laws.

His arrest was affected under Section 145 of the I. P. C.

A selected batch of 13 followers, including two ladies, who accompanied him were also arrested.

SEND-OFF MEETING.

Prior to the arrest a public meeting was held to give him a send-off. After the meeting he marched through the city in a procession which was stopped near the Kotwali by the police, who, after making the arrests, took the party to the Central Jail, Akola.

HIS SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Aney has appointed Sardar Sardul Singh, Kawishwar of Lahore to succeed him as Congress President.

ARRIVAL AT AKOLA

(From Oud Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Aug. 13.

Mr. Aney, arrived at 12 a.m, by the Nagpur Passenger from Yeotmal, his residing town. He was accompanied by five Satyagrahis including two ladies belonging to his own district. Mr. Yadaorao Aney, the younger brother of Mr. Aney, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Doctors Patwardhan and Bhojraj, Mr. Harihar Rao Deshpande and many other prominent leaders of the Province have also arrived here to bid adieu to Mr. Aney.

A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen headed by Messrs. Brijlalji Biyani, Gole, Joglekar and Mrs. Durgabai Josh, received Mr. Aney at the station from where he motored straight to Mr. Gopalrao Chitale's residence to attend an "at home" already arranged there. Mr. Mamasaheb Joglekar garlanded Mr. Aney on behalf of the party.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is putting up at Nanabhai Ichharam and Doctors Patwardhan and Bhojraj at Mr. Gole's.

Miss Sofia Somji has also arrived to see Mr. Aney from Wardha.

NO CASE MADE OUT

Aney On Summoning Of A. I. C. C. Meeting

YEOTMAL, August 12.

Mr. M.S. Aney in the course of his reply to Mr. Satyamurty's letter points out that no case for summoning a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee for the present had been made out, but he would not decline to summon a meeting if a proper requisition was signed by 30 members.

He had not, however, up to the 12th instant received any such requisition.—A. P.

POLICE ORDER DEFIED

Two Ladies Among Those Arrested

(From A Correspondent).

AKOLA, Aug. 14.

Mr. Aney, Congress President, while marching off the Loni reserve forest for breaking the forest law with 13 colleagues, including two ladies was arrested, near the police station, under section 14 I.P.C. after he had refused the order of Police Superintendent to disperse the unlawful assembly.

Mr. Aney declared at the jail gate that he nominated Sardar Sardul Singh Kawishwar of Lahore to act as Congress President hereafter.

Mr. Aney and Colleagues were taken to the District Jail, Akola, immediately. A police force of about 75 was present.

64 CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

Civil Disobedience In Motihari Dist.

PATNA, Aug. 14.

Reports from Motihari indicate that Prajapati Misra, a prominent Congress leader of the District, was arrested with 32 volunteers, Bishwanath Singh with twelve, Mahadev Prasad with nine and Ramsis Deo with seven volunteers in connexion with civil disobedience in the course of the last few days.—A.P.

PLOT AGAINST AUSTRIA?

Vienna Paper Publishes Big Nazi Plans For Conquest

PLANNED SABOTAGE

Alleges That German Legation Has Been Used For Illegal Courier Purposes.

(Special Cable)

VIENNA, Aug 14

Details of the plan for the Nazi conquest of Austria and sabotage of trade and industry are published in a special edition of the Givernment organ, "Reichspost", headed "Plot against Austria."

Details are stated to have been contained in seized correspondence which, according to the newspaper, shows that German Legation in Vienna was being used for illegal courier purposes.

VON SIEGLER'S MEMORANDUM

(Special Cable)

VIENNA, Aug. 14

One of the most interesting items in the correspondence published in the "Reichspost" is the memorandum of Baron Von Siegler of Berlin, advocating endeavour to win Austria's favour by the offer of commercial advantages.

The memorandum says that forced peace with a conquered Austria would be unthinkable. It would only awaken the Austrian patriotism, and it would be still more improbable for Germany to be allowed to win modern war. "Therefore Francophile and Westernised Austrian industry which at present fears that Germany will swallow it, should be attracted by hopes of prosperity through German trade."

The Honourable Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, President, Council of State, arrived Simla.—A. P.

ALL QUIET IN DUBLIN

De Valera May Decide On Another General Election

WAR ON BLUE SHIRTS

May Fight Battle On Republican Issue Against O'Duffy's Fascist Ideals.

(Special Cable)

DUBLIN, Aug 14

Events are moving fast. It is believed that in a few days, Mr. De Valera may decide on another general election, appealing on the Republican issue against the Fascist ideals represented by General O'Duffy's 40,000 Blue Shirts.

Dublin has resumed the appearance of outward calm. None was seriously injured yesterday.

BLUE SHIRTS' CAMPAIGN

LONDON, Aug 14

Recruiting began to-day on an extensive scale on behalf of the National Guard. The campaign is directed by General O'Duffy who has despatched officers to all principal centres in the Free State to secure reinforcements for the Blue Shirt movement in order to present a big front at parades arranged for August 20 in every district of Southern Ireland.—Reuter.

BROACH IN DISTRESS CRIES FOR HELP

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta has received the following telephone message from Mr. Haribhai Amin on Monday:—

"Owing to heavy monsoon, Broach has been devastated with floods. Over 5,000 people have been rendered homeless. Immediate relief is necessary to save people from disaster. 5,000 bales of grass, food grains, utensils and clothing especially blankets are urgently needed."

Emergency Powers For Frontier

Governor Brings Them Into Force In Hazara

Arms Executive To Arrest Anybody Without Warrant On Suspicion

NATHIAGALI, Aug. 14.

A Gazette Extraordinary announces that in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section one, Section 2 of the North West Frontier Province Public Tranquility Additional Powers Act, 1932, the Governor-in-Council, is pleased to direct the Sections, 4, 5, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23 and chapter 5 of the said Act come into force in Hazara District for a period of six months from fifteenth August, 1933.

A second notification states that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22, Sub-Section one, of the North West Frontier Province Public Tranquility Act, the Governor-in-Council invests the District Magistrate of Hazara with the powers of the Local Government under Sub-Section one of Section 5 of the said Act.

By a third notification the Governor-in-Council authorises the District Magistrate, all Additional District Magistrates in charge of sub-divisions and all police officers not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police in Hazara District to arrest any person without warrant, and in so doing, use any means that may be necessary if they are satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that such a person has acted, is acting, or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to public safety or peace.

Further, the Governor-in-Council directs that any such officer making any arrests under Sub-section one, Section 4, forthwith report the fact to the Local Government and may by an order in writing commit any person so arrested to jail custody.

BOMBAY TENAMENTS, WORSE THAN JAILS

Stop Rack-Renting, Says Horniman

Citizens Muster Strong To Back Bakhle's Bill

Lakhs of people were huddled in one room tenements to the number of anything from 5 to 20 and thousands of people could be seen sleeping on the pavements not because they felt that it would be healthy to sleep in the open air, but because they found it impossible to meet the demands of landlords, who want exhorbitant rents, said Mr. Horniman at a meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Monday evening to support the Rent Restriction Bill of Mr. R. R. Bakhale that is to be introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council.

The following resolution was unanimously passed and Mr. B. G. Horniman, the President of the meeting was authorised to forward copies of the resolution to the Governor, the President of the Legislative Council and Mr. R. R. Bakhale.

"This meeting of the tenants of Bombay held under the auspices of the "Bombay Tenants' Association" on Monday the 14th August, 1933, accords its full and unstinted support to the Rent Restrictions Bill, which Mr. R. R. Bakhale will move for the first reading in the Present Sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council in Poona."

FOOTPATH DENIZENS.

Mr. Horniman in his speech said that the Original Rent Restrictions Act was passed by the Government as a War measure, but the depression that was brought about by the War was still continuing and the Rent Act ought not to have been withdrawn. The depresson in Bombay was to-day so great that thousands, or rather lakhs of people, who, were unable to pay the extortionate rents demanded by the landlords were living in horribly overcrowded conditions in one room tenements and thousands more on the footpath. Meanwhile an enormous number of tenements were unoccupied, not because there are not enough people to live in them, but because the poor and middle class people were unable to meet the high demands of the landlords.

The conditions of these tenants of Bombay huddled together in one room tenements were unparalleled in the world. Such awful conditions were unknown in Western Cities at any rate. There must be some reason to account for these appalling conditions and it was the fact that rents were out of all proportion to the earning capacity of the people in the present depressed conditions. The average number of people occupying one room in Bombay is 4.01, and the number of one-room tenements in Bombay are 81 per cent.

WORSE THAN JAILS.

According to the figures supplied by the Census Report, it would be seen that 33 per cent of the population live in rooms occupied by more than five persons at a time. It is really heart-rending to see that one per cent of the Bombay population live in rooms occupied by twenty people. The number of people living in rooms containing from 6 to 9 persons each is 256,379, and the number living in rooms occupied by 10 to 19 persons each is 80,133. 30.3 per cent of the people are living in conditions of grossest over-crowding. The speaker said that he could go on quoting figures from the Government's own Report to show the appalling conditions in Bombay that give no sort of relief to the lower middle and poor classes. Many of them who cannot afford to pay high rents crowd themselves in a single room.

ANOTHER ANDAMANS.

The single room tenements in Bombay are in such a condition

(Continued on page 8)

GOVT. BLAMES 'FRONTIER GANDHI'

NATHIAGALI, Aug. 14.

"During 1931/32 disruptive forces of Congress Red Shirts and and the Naujawan Bharat Sabha were again active influencing trans-Border tribes against the British Government, and in fact, they took advantage of the Irwin-Gandhi Pact to be even more unrestrained in their propaganda against the Government. But tribesmen were quick to detect the underlying motive of these agitators and refused again to be drawn into hostilities which could only by a source of loss and hardship to them for a cause with which they had no concern.

An important factor of the situation was the scrupulous observance of their treaty obligations in Frontier matters by the Afghan Government. These are the outstanding features of the Border Administration Report of the North-West Frontier Province for 1931-32, which was submitted to the Government of India recently and which has now been released for publication.

RED SHIRT PROPAGANDA.

"There were," continues the report, "21 raids, six murders, 16 cases of kidnapping and property worth Rs. 18,573 was looted by the trans-Border offenders during the year."

Hazara border survey operations, the report says, were successfully completed and friedly relation was maintained with the Nawab and important tribes.

The situation in Dir Swat and Bajaur was on the whole quiet during 1931, but serious anti-Government disturbance occurred in Durand and Bajaur in the early months of 1932. Efforts were made by agitators in the British territory to spread Red-shirt movement throughout the protected areas of Swat Ranizai and Sam Raniza.

ARREST OF LEADERS.

In the latter, almost all villages

(Continued on page 8.)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department. The 'Bombay Chronicle'," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a thoroughly experienced man as Winding, Warping, and Sizing Mistree. Must be capable of overhauling and keeping all machinery in order and must be able to make mixings for both light and heavy percentages. Apply to Messrs. Juggilal Kamlapat Cotton Mills, Cawnpore. (7108).

12. TO BE LET.

For Catholics, economical decent blocks in Dias Buildings, 54E, Grant Road, Cross Lane, near Panalal Terraces. Excellent locality. Every convenience. Rent including electric lights Rs. 20 to Rs. 40. Only few rooms available. Apply A.R. Dias, Opp. Clock Tower. (1055).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadow's Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted energetic Agents on Salary from Rs. 25 to Rs. 150 per month according to abilities. Apply personally to the Secretary, Swastik Insurance Co., Ltd., 110 Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. (1078).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle. Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior. Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted candidates to qualify Overseers; Sub-Engineers through correspondence. British India Technical College (Registered by Government). Sukkur, Sind. (1015)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

NOTICE

No. 77 of 1933.

Chief Customs Office,
Jamnagar, 28th July, 1933.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that Nawanagar State is going to farm out by Public Auction the contract of selling country liquors of local preparation and imported English liquors for one year or a suitable period from 1st September, 1933.

Persons desirous of submitting offers to keep the Ijara are requested to be present at our Office on 21-8-1933 morning.

Conditions of the contract will be explained at the time of the auction.

DWARKADAS L. SARAYA,
Chief Customs Officer,
Nawanagar State

7062

Notice To Jurymen

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

HUGH G. COCKE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 14th August, 1933.

7118

THE COUNTRY INSURANCE CO. LTD.

The Services of Mr. Ch. SESHAYYA, Manager, Head Office, has been dispensed with, with effect from 10th August, 1933, and no transaction should be made with him in future.

MENUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.

1076

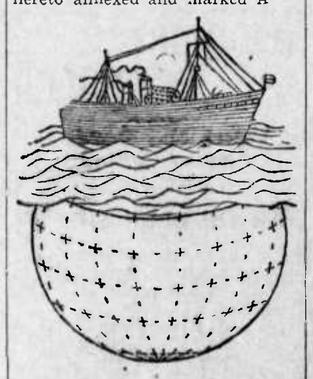
Public Notices

The Buckingham & Carnatic Co., Ltd.
MADRAS

Bombay, 26th July, 1933.

Gentlemen,

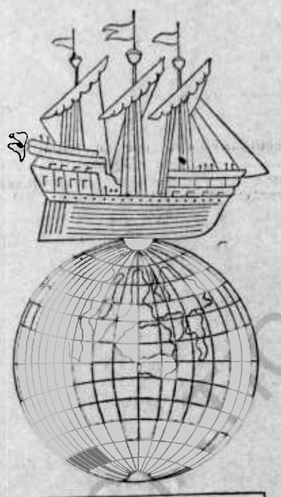
We, the undersigned VERAMAL PARASHRAM, a firm, carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay, hereby admit that we have dyed in our Dyeing & Bleaching Factory in Bombay known as the Jamnadas Dyeing & Bleaching Co., white Cotton Piece Goods which we have sold in the Indian Markets under a trademark, a specimen of which is hereto annexed and marked A



EX. A.

We further admit that in conjunction with the said mark we have used the undermentioned numbers on the piece goods so dyed and sold by us viz: "T 65"; "MB" 17; "28"; "B 15"; "M 26"; "174" and "T 168."

We also admit that you have for several years past manufactured and sold in the Indian Markets cotton piece goods under your well-known "Ship on Globe" mark a specimen of which is hereto annexed and marked B.



EX. B.

and that in conjunction with the said mark you have used the following numbers amongst others, viz: "T 65"; "B 17"; "B 28"; "B-15"; "B 26" which are the numbers used by your Buckingham Mill and "C 174" and "C 168" which are the numbers used by your Carnatic Mill.

We further admit that the mark and numbers used by us are counterfeit of your said trade mark and numbers and are likely to deceive illiterate and unwary purchasers of your goods under your said trade mark and numbers into purchasing our goods instead and that we have thereby infringed your rights.

In consideration of your having agreed at our request to refrain from instituting criminal proceedings against us for having counterfeited your mark and numbers, we hereby undertake and agree that we will not at any time hereafter sell or engage either directly or indirectly in the sale in the Indian Markets of any Cotton piece goods stamped with or bearing the mark a specimen whereof is hereto annexed and marked A or any other mark which in your opinion is an imitation colourable or otherwise of your "Ship on Globe" mark or any of the aforesaid numbers either by itself or in conjunction with any of the letters either alone or along with the said mark or any imitation colourable or otherwise of the same as aforesaid.

For the consideration aforesaid we further undertake and agree to pay you a sum of Rs. 525 as and by way of liquidated damages and to deliver or cause to be delivered up to you the dye used by us for stamping the said counterfeit mark and to furnish to you the names and addresses of the dealers to whom we have sold our goods bearing the counterfeit mark and numbers and the quantity sold to each of them.

We desire to express our regret for having infringed your rights and request you to accept this undertaking which you are at liberty to publish in such newspapers as you think proper and we agree to pay you a further sum of Rs. 750 towards the cost of such publication.

Witness.
(Sd.) JESHTARAM S. KAPADIA,
Solicitor, Bombay.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) Verhomal Parsram.
A firm by the hand of
Jawarmal Verhomal
one of the partners.

Interpreted by me to,
JAWARMAL VERHOMAL,
before execution.

(Sd.) JAMIATRAM HARISHANKER KAPADIA,
Mg: Clerk to Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram,
Solicitors.

7117.

Public Notices.

The Katni Cement & Industrial Company, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the dividends on shares of the Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd., sanctioned on the 5th August, 1933, at the Twenty-first Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be made payable at the Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, on and after 23rd August, 1933, till 23rd November, 1933 and thereafter at the Company's Office to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on 22nd July, 1933, to whom the Dividend Warrants will be posted.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th August, 1933

7114

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ALI MAHOMED HAJI MOOSA CHOONAWALLA, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all incumbrances. Any person having any claim or interest in, to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at New Bansilal Building, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 5th Kamathipura S[illegible] the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 166 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3802, New No. 10485, Old Survey No. 3374, New Survey No. 6089 and 4/6090 and Cadastral Survey No. 117 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1504 (1) and Street No. formerly 180-182 but now 1[illegible] and bounded as follows:—On the East by the house of Abdulalli Dawoodji on the West by the property of Tyabji Ebrahimji on the North by a sweeper's passage and on the South by Kamathipura 5th Street.

Dated this 14th day of August 1933

KHARAS & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7115.

MALAYALEES AT BOMBAY

A GOLDEN CHANCE FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

A new monthly Kuri (Chitty) with Rs. 4,440 as capital divided into 111 tickets of the value of Rs. 40 each a month running for 111 months, will be started by THE MAR THOMA SYRIAN BANK LTD., TRICHUR, Cochin State, on 21st September, 1933. Fractions of tickets are also available. For further particulars apply to the above Bank. Register your name soon.

Public Notices

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 4000 reams of paper of the following description for the "Tribune" Press:—

1. Size 26" x 40".
2. Quality (a) News printing Machine (Calandered). (b) News printing (Glazed paper).
3. Weight 38-39 lbs. of machine calandered and 42 lbs. of glazed paper as found in the manufacturer's invoice.
4. Colour, white.
5. Delivery in 3 instalments with an interval of one month between each. First instalment to reach Karachi in the first week of December.
6. Quotations:—C.I.F. Karachi in £ Sterling.
7. Payment 75 p.c. cash against shippers' documents through the Punjab National Bank, Lahore, Balance within 15 days after the arrival of the consignment at the "Tribune" Press, Lahore.
8. Tenders along with 3 full sheet samples of each quality should be sent. Sealed Tenders to be addressed to the Trustees, the "Tribune", Lahore, in registered cover so as to reach not later than 24th September, 1933.
9. Tenders will be opened on a date to be fixed and notified later at which local tenderers and representatives of others may be present.
10. Acceptance or non-acceptance of the lowest tender will be at the discretion of the Trustees.

7116

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "ANAND NIWAS" AT KHETWADY MAIN ROAD NOW CALLED TRIBHOWAN ROAD, BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas Daru-Hemany & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Lilavati daughter of Pranjiwandas Kalidas Ghasvala in pursuance of Power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 28th day of January, 1930 and Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated 6th day of August 1931 and two deeds of further charges dated 6th August 1931 and 28th September 1932, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on Tuesday the 15th day of August 1933 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece or Foras Freehold land with dwelling house known as "Anand Nivas" at Khetwady Main Road now called Tribhowan Road containing by admeasurement 179 square Yards or there abouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75 New No. K13572 Old Survey No. 186 New Survey No. 1 K7386 Cadestral Survey No. 1/1180 of Girgaon Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward No. 1898 (5) and Old Street No. 2E, and New Street No. 24.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

NOVA GOA.
SALE BY AUCTION
5 BUNGALOWS AND 11 PADDY FIELDS.

On the 17th August, 1933 at 10 a.m. The Tribunal Judicial 1st instance at Panjim (Goa Court of Law) will sell by Public Auction five beautiful bungalows situated in the most aristocratic locality of Panjim, Goa, and valued at Rs. 9,000 each (Nos. 6 to 10) Avenida Campal. Also two large Paddy Fields in 11 Lots will sell situated in the Chorao-Bardex valued from Rs. 825 to Rs. 5,090 each Lot, near Panjim. For further particulars please apply to Ernest Fernandes, Pleader, High Court, Nova Goa.

'GIFTS FOR MARRIED'

WRITE AND GET FREE
SANJIVNI PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS.
Kapurthala, (Punjab).
Also Wanted Canvassers. Pay and commission up to Rs. 200 a month.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Tokiwa Maru	6,972	19 Aug	24 Aug
*Ginyo Maru	9,000	29 Aug	10 Sep
Calcutta Maru	5,339	17 Sep	27 Sep
Malacca Maru	5374	30 Sep.	10 Oc.

*Passenger steamer with excelle accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10,000	22 Aug.
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	2 Sep.
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Sept.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12,000	28 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	10500	13 Sep.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14,500	Ex-Kobe 23 Sep.
Chichibu Maru	17000	4 Oc.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11,600	18 Sep.
Heian Maru	11600	2 Oc.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
London Maru	9th Aug.	15th Aug.
Atlas ,,	23rd ,,	10th Sep
Shunko ,,	8th Sept.	23rd ,,
Alaska ,,	24th ,,	8th Oct.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building Hornby Road Bombay
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

THE CARLTON

6-30 and 10 p.m.

A Dancing, Singing, Musical drama!

"NIGHT WORLD"

WITH

BORIS KARLOFF
MAE CLARKE

THE CARLTON

From
NEXT SATURDAY

The Management will have the pleasure to present

FIRST RELEASE
FOX PICTURES

First of the Grand Parade

"PLEASURE CRUISE"

FOX COMEDY GIANT
WITH
ROLAND YOUNG
GENEVIEVE TOBIN

The Specially Selected
GRAND OPENING PROGRAMME
Includes the gala
HOLLYWOOD OPENING
OF
"CAVALCADE"

THE WORLD'S GREATEST PICTURE

Plans will be opened from tomorrow.

KAMATIPURA TRAGEDY

Jury Return Verdict Of Culpable Homicide Not Amounting To Murder

A detailed version of the incident that took place at Nagpada on Wednesday evening, when a woman was stabbed by a Muslim, was given at the Coroner's Court, on Monday morning, when an inquest over the body of the woman was held by the Coroner.

It was stated that the woman, Anjibai Chandrappa, a widow, had come to Bombay from Hubli to secure work, and was working as a coolie. She lived with another woman in a room in the 13th Lane, Kamatipura.

On the day of the incident, Habibulla Kamruddin, Mahomed Moosa and Papa Allaya went to the deceased's residence at about 4 in the evening. The first-named person asked her to accompany them. On her refusing, it was stated, Habibulla caught hold of her hand and dragged her. On her refusal to comply with their wish, it was stated, that she was severely kicked and was slapped several times. An attempt was made to stab her, but a woman witness, who was nearby cried out for help. All the three persons then went away.

Half an hour later, they again went up the building and on not finding Anjibai, enquired of the woman, who was staying in the room as to where she had gone. She replied that she knew nothing about her movements.

Then at about six, Habibulla and Mahomed came up leaving Papa at the entrance to the building. They saw Anjibai standing near a door. She looked much frightened. Habibulla approached her and asked her to accompany them. On her refusing to do so, Habibulla asked her to pay him back the money that he had given her. She, it appears, replied that she had worked for him for the money he had paid her. At this, Moosa caught hold of her and felled her down. Habibulla besides kicking her brought out a knife and stabbed her in several places and both of them ran down the stairs. Papa met them at the entrance, and all the three began to run towards Old Parsi Statue, followed by a crowd shouting "Chor, chor." Near the Parsi Statue Habibulla fell down and was arrested by a constable.

The police later went to the building and found Anjibai lying in a pool of blood. She was removed to the J.J. Hospital, where she died on Saturday. The Police, later arrested Moosa and Papa also, and all the three suspects were present at the Coroner's Court.

The Jury returned a verdict of death, due to excessive haemorrhage, due to stab-wounds. On the evidence before them the jury were of opinion that Habibulla and Moosa had rendered themselves liable to be prosecuted for "culpable homicide not amounting to murder."

THEFT FROM HOUSE OF POLICE OFFICER

Bptist Aranjo Gabriel, a Christian, was arrested by the Nagpada police on Sunday night, in connection with the theft of Rs. 1,700 from the residence of Mr. M. E. Guider, Superintendent, "B" division.

It will be remembered that the Police Superintendent discovered on the morning of July 6th that currency notes amounting to Rs. 1,700 were missing. His servant Peter D'Souza, who was working at his residence had left the place the previous evening and never returned.

During investigations, the police found that the Gabriel accompanied Peter on the evening of July 5th to Victoria Terminus, in a taxi where he received Rs. 45 from Peter. The police have so far recovered Rs. 1,200 from the native place of Peter. But Peter is still absconding.

Baptista was placed on Monday morning, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, and was remanded to police custody till August 28.

"A Critique of the White Paper, Parts I and II." by Nirmal Chandra Bhattacharya, Hirankumar Sanyal and others. Published by the Politics Club. P. 521, Rashbehari Avenue, Calcutta. Price: Part I, As. 6; Part II, As. 8.

"Some Aspects of the Education of Women in the United Provinces," by Sharkeshwari Agha. The Indian Press, Ltd. Allahabad. As. 8.

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THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

TO-DAY ONLY
At 6-30 and 10 p.m.

YOUR ONLY CHANCE
To See Together

JOAN CRAWFORD

The Perfect Modern Miss & Impetuous.

GARY COOPER

M-G-Ms DRAMATIC STORY OF THE EXPERIENCES OF AN ENGLISH SOCIETY GIRL WHO OFFERS HER SERVICES TO ENGLAND DURING THE WORLD WAR.

TO-DAY
WE LIVE

Story & Dialogue by:
WILLIAM FAULKNER

Also in the News by Air Mail
DAVIS CUP TENNIS FINAL
BRITISH PRO. GOLF

TO-MORROW
Wednesday August 16

JOIN OUR PARTY

AND GIVE YOUR NERVES A RIDE . . . YOUR SPINE A JOLT . . . YOUR HEART A MERRY TUMBLE!

M-G-Ms Dizzy Comedy

FAST WORKERS

with

MAE CLARKE
JOHN GILBERT

5 — FIVE — 5
GOOD REASONS
WHY YOU MUST SEE
"GABRIEL"
OVER THE WHITE HOUSE"

1. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES Made it a point to see it in London as well as—
2. HOUSE OF LORDS & HOUSE OF COMMONS REPRESENTATIVES
3. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TREASURY & BOARD OF TRADE
4. FOREIGN & COLONIAL OFFICE & LEAGUE OF NATION'S UNION.
5. NOTED STATESMEN & SOCIETY LEADERS. Besides—

"HOUSE FULL" SHOWS DAILY IN LONDON IN SPITE OF THE HEAT WAVE!

PROOFS OPEN FOR INSPECTION

NEXT SATURDAY AT
THE CAPITOL

PARAMOUNT NEWS
By Air Mail
TENNIS FINAL

BRITAIN WINS
DAVIS CUP

TO-DAY AT PATHE

JAMIAT ASHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN.

A meeting of the above institution was held on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. M Y. Adtyanawala when two resolutions were passed unanimously. Viz: (1) appreciating the generosity shown by the Maharaja of Zalvada. by letting go Rs. 7,000 given to our late famous Bohra leader Seth Kamruddin Ebrahimji, and (2) expressing its deep sense of regret at the sad passing away of Mr. K.B. Marzban, the Principal of the Bharda New High School.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Shravan Vad 10, 1989.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar. 20, 1353
Parsi—Aspandad 13, 1302.
Sunrise—6-20m.
Sunset—7-7m.
Hightide—9-03, 18-00.
Lowtide—0--44; 5-1.

PHASES OF THE MOON: New Moon 21st August, 11h. 18m, a.m, First Quarter 28th August, 3h. 43m, p.m,

Bombay University Senate, 2 p.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
University of Bombay, Annual Convocation, 4-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 16.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY. August 17.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY. August 18.

S.S. Mooltan, with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

LECTURE ON G. B. S.—Mr. S. J. R. Ramdas will give a biographical talk on "Bernard Shaw" at the Y. M. C. A. Reynolds Road, Byculla. to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m.

KALYANJI RATANJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY:—The total number of patients treated in the Kalyanji Ratanji Charitable Dispensary at Mangrol during the month of July was 4,464.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Rao Bahadur S.S. Talmaki will deliver a lecture on "Different forms of Co-operation."

VIDYADAINI SPORTS CLUB:—The sixth anniversary of the Vidyadaini Sports Club was held on Sunday in the Batliboi Accountancy T. Institute, under the presidentship of Mr. B. Vaman Rao. The Cup. Medals and other prizes were distributed to the respective winners. The President in his presidential address advised the members to cultivate true spirit of sportsmanship.

GATHA SOCIETY:—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort). Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria will expound in Gujerati strophes 10 and 11 of Gatha Ushtavaiti, Chapter II. (Yasna Ha 44).

POSTAL NOTICES:—Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Cathay" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 17th instant.

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 17th inst.

MUSLIM SOCIETY VOLUNTEERS CORPS:—Under the auspices of the above an "At Home" will be held at the Society's Office at Erskine Road. Null Bazar. to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (B.T.) to congratulate Seth Alarkhiya Abba Alias Alaya Seth on the occasion of his recovery from a serious illness.

B. B. & C. I. RY. EMPLOYEES' UNION—Under the auspices of the above Union a public meeting of the workers of the B.B. & C.I. Railway will be held opposite the Company's Workshop at Lower Parel to-day (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m., to accord a public reception to Comrade Jhabwalla, and to congratulate him on his honourable acquittal.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Cathay" with the Mails from London of 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 13th idem and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 17th instant.

The "Cathay" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 p.m. the same day.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Atlas Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on August 13 and is due to arrive on August 25 via Penang and Colombo.

Clan Line Steamer "Halesius", arrived in London on the evening of the 11th instant. Clan Steamer "Clan Sinclair" left Liverpool on the morning of the 12th instant.

Clain Line Steamer "Clanmacindoe" left Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, Aug. 12.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EDWARD: "Night Court" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL: "To-day We Live" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Night World" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m,
PATHE: "A Farewell to Arms" Daily at 3/30, 6/30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Night of the Garter" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m,
GAIETY: "Arabian Nights" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m,
MAJESTIC: "Sati Ansuya Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m,
ROXY: "Perfect Understanding" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGENT: "Fairy of Punjab" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m,

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.—Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
1-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramophone Records.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
(If relay from the Rotary Club. Close Down at 2-30 p.m.)
4-00 p.m.—Relay from the University Hall of the Convocation Address of His Excellency's speech, followed by Cooperage of Rovers Cup Tournament.
Ladies' Hour: Talk: By Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma on "Cleanliness Is Godliness" in Hindi. "What Ladies Ought to Know" by Madame Disce.
5-30 p.m.—Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema (By kind permission of the Management.)
6-30 p.m.—News available. Book Talk: By The Bookman.
6-40 p.m.—A Sponsored Programme: By The Gramophone Co. Ltd.
8-00 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold; Seeds; Wheat; Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

8-45 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-00 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates. Classical & Light Music. Prof. Narayanrao Vyas with Dattaram Parwatker. Sarangi.
11-00 p.m.—God Save the King Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m.—Omni-directional broadcast.
7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—The Wireless Chorus and B. B. C. Theatre Orchestra.
8-15 p.m.—Gramophone records.
8-45 p.m.—Rene Tapponnier and his Orchestra.
9-45 p.m.—B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—Dance Music.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.

MASS MUSLIM MEETING.—A mass meeting of the Muslims of Bombay will be held at the Dongri Maidan to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to welcome the Palestine Deputation and to protest against the anti-Muslim Zionist activities in the holy land of Palentine. A huge pandal has been erected and loud-speakers are installed. Various Muslim Associations in the city have joined in the movement. The Sardar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, Kt., will preside.

PROPOSED BOMBAY CLERKS' GUILD

It is proposed to start an institution for the clerical population of Bombay under the above name with a view to bring a better understanding between employers and employees, to take such measures as may be necessary to fight out unemployment, to create a spirit of co-operation among these Office-going people and to work for their interests in all possible ways. The guild will be purely a non-political body and the inaugural meeting is to be held very shortly. Certain prominent citizens of Bombay have assured their support and guidance for the good working of the institution. The Organiser invites suggestions and recommendations for the establishment and maintenance of the Guild and applications from enthusiastic workers for organising the various activities. Communications to be addressed to: The Organiser, Bombay Clerks' Guild, Bombay No. 19.

COUNTRY'S SAVIOUR

Tribute To Nadir Shah Of Afghanistan

In welcoming the guests, on "Afghan Independence Day" on Friday last, H.E. Agha Mohamed Ashfkhan made the following speech:—

"I express my hearty thanks to you all for your kindly accepting my invitation and by joining me in the celebration of this day, which is most auspicious in the history of our country. Your keenest interest in the welfare of Afghanistan, which is a friendly neighbouring country is highly appreciated by us all.

"Some of our friends, who very minutely watch affairs in Afghanistan, must have observed the steady progress that it has maintained since the accession to the throne of the nation's greatest statesmen and benefactor, His Majesty Ghazi Mohamed Nadir Shah, the saviour of our country. You must have also noted in the speeches of His Majesty, delivered on various occasions about the foreign policy of Afghanistan, which is an open policy without any secret or mystery. It is a policy of better understanding between its neighbours and that of establishing international amity and goodwill.

"Afghanistan has maintained this policy, and will undoubtedly maintain the same in future. This policy of international goodwill and equality of not giving any undue preference whatsoever to any one over the other, has been set forth for ever by our greatest statesman, His Majesty Mohamed Nadir Shah Ghazi.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, you all by accepting my invitation and being present here to-day, have expressed the true spirit of your goodwill and friendly feeling towards Afghanistan, and I assure you that you are the recipient o the goodwill and good wishes of the friendly people of my country. And I, on their behalf and that of mine, thank you most sincerely for joining us in the celebration of our Independence Day, which is most august and historic in the history of our country."

Mr. Ardeshir E. Bengali also spoke in Persian in regard to the present activities of the Afghan Government in bringing Afghanistan on the level of a modern State, and referred to the harmonious and friendly relations existing between British India and Persia.

LURED GIRL TO BOMBAY?

Kidnapping Charge Against Hindu

Kidnapping a 15-year old Hindu girl and luring her to Bombay was the charge against Gokhila Lalchand, who was put up before Mr I N Mehta Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on a remand application on Monday.

The Magistrate ordered the release of the accused on a bail of Rs. 500.

According to the information lodged with the police a 15-year old Pardeshi girl, named Lalbi Hardwari, disappeared from the village where she lived with her parents some time ago, and it was strongly suspected that she had been lured away to Bombay by some person.

On August 9 the girl arrived at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Bombay, and stayed there for sometime. Later she left the Arya Samaj and stayed in the Madhav Baug Dharmasala, where she was traced by the Maharbavdi police.

POLICE SUSPICION ROUSED

As the police found the accused talking to the girl, and it was found that he arrived in Bombay on the day of the arrival of the girl, he was arrested by the police. With a view to enable the police to complete investigation they applied for his remand into custody for a fortnight.

An application for bail was made on behalf of the accused and the Magistrate bailed him out, in a sum of Rs. 500.

LATE MR. K. B. MURZBAN

A resolution was passed by the meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union held in the Secondary Training College hall on Saturday last under the presidentship of Mr. F B Mather, "deeply mourning the sad and sudden demise of Mr. K. B. Marzban, President of the Union for the year. In him the Union has lost a prominent member, who was an experienced Head of a big local school, an active member of the Senate and the Academic Council of the Bombay University, where he always considere devery problem from the point of view of the teachers and the taught. He was a great friend of Secondary Schools and was ever ready to encourage the school teachers in their aspirations."

GOVERNOR'S BUSY TIME IN TWO DAY'S VISIT

Visits Maharashtra High School, Parel Studio, And Shubakaryalaya, And Lays Foundation Stone Of Building Of Salvation Army

His Excellency the Governor immediately on his arrival in Bombay, this morning, proceeded to the Maharashtra High School where he was received by the principal Mr. N. M. Kale, Dr. H. J. Bhabha, Sheth Purushottamdas Jiwandas, the chairman and vice-chairman of the board and some of its members including Prof V. N. Hate, Dr. R. K. Dhuru, Mr. B S. Rangnekar, Barrister G. M. Karandikar, Mr. B. P. Phatak, Mr. Rawate, Mr. Tarkar, Prof. V. G. Rao and others.

His Excellency was escorted to all the classes and inspected the work of each and spoke with the boys He expressed his appreciation at the general discipline of the school and at the sight of the sons of mill-hands studying English and answering questions an intelligent manner, even in lower classes.

ORIGIN OF SCHOOL

The Maharashtra High School owes its existence to the efforts of Mr. Nagesh Mhadeo Kale, B.A., LL.B., S.T.C.D., who saw the great need of a school in the mill area of Bombay and founded it in 1926 The school is meant for the children of mill labourers and others of the educationally backward classes. In the locality where the Maharashtra High School is situated there is no English school within a radius of over one mile and a half. Of the three hundred boys in the school, 77 per cent. belong to backward classes, 9 per cent to the depressed classes and only 14 per cent to the advanced classes, including 4 Jews and 1 Mahomedans sixty-seven per cent of the boys are the children of parents working in mills, factories or workshops. The school is, it is believed, assisting to raise the standard of life and skill of prospective factory employees.

VISIT TO PAREL STUDIO

After leaving the School, His Excellency proceeded to Messrs. Ajanta Cinetone Company's studio at Parel where the Director of Industries introduced to him Mr. Ramchand R. Shivdasani the Chairman of the Board of Directors. other directors of the company and the principal artistes. Mr. M. Bhavnani, the managing director, and producer explained to His Excellency the working of the various departments of the studio.

His Excellency showed great interest in the detailed working of the photographic and sound recording equipments and enjoyed seeing the "shooting" of a few scenes from the Company's forthcoming picture 'Rangila Rajput'. He was also shown round other departments, such as the laboratory which is one of the finest in the country, and the printing, editing, projecting and film colouring rooms.

VISIT TO SHUBAKARYALAYA.

His Excellency then proceeded to Shubakaryalaya in Parel Village where he was received by Mr. S. P. Parelkar, patil of the village and others. There were also present Dr. Javle, Mayor of Bombay, Dr. Khanolkar. Dean of the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Dr. V. R. Phadke, Principal of the Veterinary College and some members representing F Ward in the Corporation.

Mr. Sadanand Parelkar was formally introduced to His Excellency by Mr. Butler, the Deputy Commissioner of Police and read an address in which he related the advent of members of his community (the Pathare Kshatriyas) to Bombay with Raja of Bimb and the establishment of the headquarters of the Kingdom at Parel as also the subsequent choice of Parel by the early Governors of Bombay as the site for their residence. He also referred appreciatively to His Excellency's efforts in preserving for Parel village the ancient statue of a Hindu deity recently unearthed there. His Excellency made a suitable reply, and was then garlanded and taken to see the statue to which Mr. Parelkar had referred in his speech.

In the evening His Excellency laid the foundation-stone of the new Salvation Army Buildings at Bysulla. In the course of his speech he said:

I am glad to have another, perhaps my last, opportunity of setting the seal of Government's approval on the humanitarian work of the Salvation Army in this Presidency. Champion of lost—or perhaps I should say 'nearly' lost!—causes, the Salvation Army have set themselves to tackle the exceedingly difficult problem of European and Anglo-Indian vagrants in this great city. The natural drift of such vagrants to the Gate of India, the Port that brings the East and West so close together, gives special point to the work of salvage, if one may use the term, in Bombay. Nor is the problem likely to decrease, but rather to increase, in the near future. The unfortunates may be thrown on our hands through no fault of their own, but by sheer force of circumstances.

THE BEST SOLUTION

It was to meet this problem in earlier days that my Government joined hands with the Salvation Army to find the best solution, and the King Edward Industrial Home finally resulted. To-day we are witnessing a further stage in the scheme, an extension of the accommodation provided for these homeless men. I think I am right when I refer this and other such philanthropic schemes of the Salvation Army in this City to the initiative and perseverance of that stalwart of the faith, the late Commissioner Booth-Tucker. From serving Government officially, as one of themselves, he came—I might say he rose—to be a fellow-worker with those in authority in the care and uplift of the flotsam and jetsam of our Presidency town.

RECREATION

Occupation of some kind is, of course, a necessary provision; but recreation for spirit, soul and body indicates an appreciation of the fellow-feeling that 'makes us wondrous kind.' Herein one may look to the Salvation Army in particular to shine. I am pleased, also, to see that Indian Officers and Indian residents of the neighbourhood are not forgotten in the Extension of which I am laying the corner-stone.

You have alluded in your address of welcome to other activities of your Social work in this city. I can only repeat the high appreciation I have expressed before, from myself personally and from my Government, of the useful work you have set yourselves to do. Not only do you care for the European and Anglo-Indian vagrants, but through the Helpless Beggars Relief Camp at Rowli Hill you protect a much larger number of Indian helpless beggars who would otherwise be homeless and have to maintain themselves by begging on the Bombay streets. Again, work for released prisoners is, indeed, a labour of love for which the whole community should be grateful.

Concluding His Excellency hastened to assure the Salvation Army authorities that he could do all he was able to help on its humanitarian and philanthropic works, as illustrated by this Industrial Home. "May this corner-stone prove a land-mark in the Army's progress and indicate a turning of the tide to still greater success in the future," added His Excellency.

To-day (Tuesday) the Governor has an equally strenuous programme consisting of a visit to three textile mills in Bombay, and afterwards opening the new cold storage room of the City Ice Supply Company.

The names of the mills that His Excellency will visit are: Jacob Sassoon, Kohinoor and Spring Mills.

The Governor returns to Poona on Wednesday morning.

GOVERNOR VISITS AJANTA CINETONE

H. E. the Governor of Bombay visited the Studio of Ajanta Cinetone Ltd., at Parel at noon on Monday. This is the first time in the history of the Cinema Industry, Bombay, that a Governor has visited a film producing studio.

On arrival he was received by Mr. P. B. Advani, the Director of Industries, and Mr. Ramchand R. Shivdasani, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Ajanta Cinetone Ltd.

H. E. the Governor took a very keen interest in the technical side of Talkie production, which was explained to him by Mr. Bhavnani. H. E. the Governor then himself sat in the sound recording truck, put on the ear phones and heard and saw the shooting of a song from the picture "Rangila Rajput." From there His Excellency went round the laboratory, the joining, painting and other departments and then the sound film, of His Excellency's visit for the Bombay fisheries, which was sometime back taken by the Ajanta Cinetone was shown to him in the Studio's projection room This film was presented to H. E. as a souvenir of his visit.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

Muslim To Stand Trial For Alleged Murder

Bachoo Peer Mahomed alias Bachoo Sidi, a Mahomedan aged 25, was committed to stand his trial at the Sessions by the Sixth Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Saturday, for the alleged murder of woman named Daulatbi

The deceased had been stabbed by the accused on July 10 last and as a result she succumbed to her injuries within a few minutes of her admission into the J J Hospital.

From the evidence led in the case it transpires that the deceased had been living on the ground floor of the Gulam Hussein's Building, 13th Lane Kamathipura, along with two other prostitutes named Huseinbi and Saroo since about a fornight prior to her murder. The deceased had been occupying the front room of the building while the two witnesses occupied the other two rooms.

At about 8 p.m. on the night in question the deceased along with the two witnesses Huseinbi and Saroo were seated in the room of the deceased, when a soda-water bottle was thrown at them by the accused through the window from the road. It fell on witness Huseinbi's hand and then crashed on the road. The accused then went in and with one foot on the steps stabbed the deceased with a sharp knife in the thigh. He then ran away. Meanwhile the deceased ran after the culprit shouting "police, police," and collapsed near a tailor's shop. She was immediately removed to the hospital where she died within a short time of her admission.

It was further alleged that the accused had previously approached Daulatbi asking her to be his mistress. To this Daulatbi had flatly refused.

The motive of the crime, as alleged by the prosecution, is that the accused bore ill-will against the deceased in consequence of her refusal to be his mistress.

The Magistrate, upon considering the evidence before him, committed the accused to the sessions as stated above.

PATHE

3-30; 6-30 & 10—LAST TWO DAYS OF ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S GREAT ROMANCE

A FAREWELL TO ARMS

with

HELEN HAYES — GARY COOPER — ADOLPHE MENJOU

THURSDAY 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NOEL COWARD'S
Screen adaptation of
"The Queen was in the Parlour."

PLANS OPEN
Book Now.

POONA RACING REFLECTIONS

Heritage Ought To Be Promoted

DILLON'S BRILLIANT RIDING

Hazima Canters Home By 8 Lengths

(By "TRESPASSER.")

Backers had reason to be pleased on Saturday, when five favourites scored at Poona in a card of nine events. The going was on the soft side, but much better than it was on the opening day of the season. The large fields and the presence of the false rails led to a lot of jostling at the 2nd furlong post. A nasty accident was narrowly averted in the first race around the turn, where Banco swerved and nearly brought down three horses. Blyth managed to balance his mount and tackled Elhadi, who was on the rails, but in doing so bored Obaid's horse. Dillon came along on the outside on Quarry to snatch the verdict by a head. An objection against Banco was upheld and second place awarded to Elhadi. Adil Beg and Varud Pasha were involved in the bumping referred to, and lost much ground.

Rasool who cracked the pace should make improvement

Stay-at-home backers must have been surprised at the liberal odds returned on Bahriyah, who scored by a neck at the expense of Jaibala. It will be recalled that I advised readers to make a note of Mr. Khairaz's grey, and those who did so received Rs. 162'8 for a place. The reason why Bahriyah was not favourite, was due to the fact that Shamshir with Obaid up absorbed the betting. This grey on the strength of a good gallop on the track was considered invincible. He was in the van till the turn and then ran wide, showing that he needed a race to bring him on. Bahriyah had her work cut out to hold Jaibala, who would have won in another stride more. Salaibeg also ran well and is likely to be heard off again. Khusroo was with the leaders till the turn and should be noted.

LUCKY BOY IN FORM.

Howell had an arm-chair ride on Lucky Boy, who trounced Molly King and Al Capone very easily. Malone will win races with this grey in Class II. Rustom was outpaced and finished sixth. Good Evening was running on at the finish and would prefer a longer journey.

Shogat Aziz, a grey mare ran prominently for a first attempt. She will repay a following.

With the withdrawal of Cartoon the chances of Daftrum became more rosy in the Mysore Plate. The son of Rostrum had the services of that crack rider W. Dillon and won without being extended from Truro and Rosewater. Fancy Free, a young colt by Solo Bridge, was prominent for 6 furlongs. He should pick up a race in less exalted company.

BUSHBOOS WINS EASILY.

Anchor found the task of conceding 15 lbs. to Bushboos in the Basra Plate (Div. II), beyond him, and the latter won more comfortably than the official verdict suggests. Tara came with a strong rattle towards the finish and must be noted over 1-1'4 miles. Zozan, who was also there till the end, showed that all is well with him, and it would be wise to follow him till he wins.

OBAID'S ESCAPE.

Captain Desmond enabled Munro to win his first race in India, when the son of Captain Cuttle annexed the Brisbane Plate from the consistent Kirkibost, with old Harvard running into third place. The latter is showing staying powers with age, and this is not to be wondered at since he is by Southannan, a sire of stayers. Obaid, who was riding Thyroid, came to grief at the 3rd furlong post, but escaped without injury. The son of Gay Admiral was expected to make a bold show, but for the mishap which spoilt his chances. It will not be long before Thyroid attracts the notice of the judge. Captain Desmond likes the going to be soft as he has got dicky legs. Mountgarret never showed up at all and his running can be ignored

HERITAGE AGAIN.

Heritage defied a penalty of 15-lbs. in the Reay Plate and won with Brace looking round for any danger which was never apparent at any stage of the race. In my last notes I mentioned that Heritage had struck his home form, and would soon be among the top notchers. The handicapper would be wise in transferring the son of Legatee to Class I where he rightly belongs. Cavern made a futile attempt to chase Mr Eve's horse, but could not make the slightest impression. Billy Button was up with the leaders till the 2nd furlong post where he retired. When he has the services of a stronger rider than Bhimrao, he should never be neglected Sauer Kraut, Zorawar and Raphael, are others that should make further improvement.

Hollywood Nights made the running for his stable companion Knockdon in the Andover Plate, and fulfilled his task very well. Brace had another easy ride on the daughter of Knockando who is due for promotion. De Beers II, D'Artagnan, and Financier are in fine fettle at the moment. Meredian who was prominent for 7 furlongs, should spring a surprise when the distance is in her favour. Jorrocks, who ran second last, is an imposing customer. He is sure to do well when fancied by his connections.

HAZIMA CANTERS HOME.

Hazima won the first division of the Basra Plate in a common canter Mr Temoolji's mare likes a fast run race and when Bhawani Prasad had set the pace, this suited Hazima down to the ground. Muhaisin and Kabaila tried their utmost to challenge Dillon's mount, but their efforts were in vain. Saifuldowla found the pace too hot, and finished a bad fourth. Mumrih, Bhawani Prasad and Al Hamil look very well and must be noted.

IDAR'S NEW COLOURS.

H. H. the Maharajah of Idar has changed his colours to pale-blue, red and green hoops, yellow sleeves, orange cap. This sporting owner did not experience the best of luck in Bombay, but he should see his new colours to the fore before the season is much older.

EASTON RESUMES RIDING.

Barney Easton, who has resumed riding had his first mount on Elaine. This smart jockey should not lack for mounts as he can go to scale at 8st. 12lbs, and is one of the most powerful finishers riding at present.

W. Barnett, the ex-jockey, who was training in Bombay, has no horses at present, but his services are available if any new owners are looking for a smart trainer. Barnett was a brilliant jockey until a nasty accident ended his career in the saddle.

It is really depressing to see so many capable trainers doing nothing at present.

George Bell is another able trainer without a string. The W. I.T.C. should restrict the number of new licences as long as capable trainers are available.

DAVIS CUP FOR 1934

Holland Beats Rumania

HAGUE, August 13.

In the Davis Cup second qualifying round, Holland beat Rumania by 4 matches to 1.—Reuter.

The Psychostethokyrtography-manometer, an instrument to measure the speed of thought by chest movements, has been invented by Dr. Alex Cannon, K.C.A., M.D., D.P.M., Ph.D., M.A., F.R.G.S. an L.C.C doctor.

AT THE POONA RACES

Heritage (J. W. Brace up) being led in by Trainer Jennings after winning the Reay Plate at Poona on Saturday.

Ladies in rich saris at the 5 Rupee Tote in the Members' Enclosure on Saturday.

The first objection of the season when Banco was placed third for boring Elhadi.

FROM WORDS TO BLOWS

Tragic Patricide Sequel To Petty Quarrel Between Father And Son

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 13.

The story of how a petty difference of opinion between son and father led to hand-to-hand fight culminating in the death of the latter was narrated in the court of Mr. D. S. Oka, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana.

Raju Savlya, a 25-year-old Kathodi, of Sakurli in Murbad taluka, stood charged with culpable homicide (not amounting to murder) of his aged father Savlya on May 23 last.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of causing grievous hurt only.

NO ILL-FEELING.

The Additional Sessions Judge, accepting the Jury's verdict convicted Raju and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The judge observed: "In this case the assault is by the son against his father. There is nothing in evidence to show that there was any particular ill-feeling between them. They used to live jointly. So I think a few months' hard labour will serve the ends of justice."

PROVOCATION.

The prosecution story was that Savlya, aged 60, was a "naik" of the Kathodis. He used to take everybody to task and at times rebuked him, if he did not do the work as ordered. On May 23 last he rebuked one Parshya, who did not like it. Parshya gave a slap to Savlya, who gave him one in return. Another Kathodi intervened and separated the two. Raju did not like his father rebuking Parshya. He therefore questioned the propriety of his father's act.

The father got annoyed and gave a slap to his son Raju, who gave three fist blows on the right side of his father. Savlya fell down, whereupon he was taken into the house.

MORE TROUBLE.

In the evening Savlya complained of pain in the stomach, and therefore requested a relative to brand him on the stomach (a usual remedy of the villagers, when they feel acute pain). He was accordingly branded. His condition later grew worse, so he was being removed in a cart to a dispensary at Murbad. But he died on the way. Raju told his uncle to inform the police that Savlya died of injuries caused by Parshya. Charge of assault against Parshya was subsequently withdrawn.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Rule Quiet After Week-End

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

In the Share Market to-day Jutes ruled more quiet after the week-end with a limited turnover resulting.

Coals were steady, but transactions reported were small. Teas were steady with a moderate business. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were quiet but steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 per cent paper 73|8 small lot; 3-1|2 per cent paper 84|14; 4 per cent loan 1960|70 97|13 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1940|43 107|2 small lot.

Cottons:—Bowreah ordy. 215; Dunbar ordy 99; Mohini Mills 9|4.

Coals:—Bengal 215 odd lot; Bengal Nagpore 39|8; Burrakur 1|2; Equitable 17|10; Katras Jherriah 31|12; Pench Valley 33|8; Raneegunge 32|14; Standard 26|10 small lots.

Jutes:—Adamjee ord. 3; Albion 242|8 small lot; Alliance 290; Anglo-India 350; Champdany 135 small lot; Cheviot 218|8 small lot; Clive 26|4; Dalhousie 365; Gourepore 355; Howrah 49; Howrah "A" pref. 119; Kamarhatty 463; Kanknarrah 440|8; Naihati 390 small lot; National 21|10; Orient 210 small lot; Reliance 72.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 8|12 small lot; Bengal Chemical ordy. 30; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 42|8; Indian Standard Wagon pref. 108 small lots; Triton Insurance 169|8; Port Shipping 12|8 small lot.

Sugar: Murree Brewery 168 small lot.

Teas: Amluckie 78; Banarmi pref. 130; Baradighi 43|12; Bhatkawa 45|8; Bishnauth 23|1; Choonabhutti 500; Hantapara 105 cum div.; Ledo 195; Naga Hills 17|4; Ranicherra 20; Seeyok 26|8; Teen Ali 20|8.—A. P.

WEST INDIES FORCED TO FOLLOW ON

Marriot, Most Successful Bowler Captures 5 Wickets For 37 Runs And Promises To Do Well In Indian Tour

In the second day's play in the third and the last Test Match between England and West Indies, the touring team were all out for 100 in their first innings and 212 runs behind England followed on.

At the close of the play, West Indies had made 190 for 8 wickets in their second innings.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The weather was dull and cheerless when the West Indies went in to open their 1rst innings in the third and last Test Match between England and West Indies, which commenced at the Oval on Saturday. 6000 enthusiasts had paid at the gates. The wicket was in capital condition.

Barrow and Headley opened the innings and Nichols and Clark were in charge of the attack. Clark was swinging to body and Nichols was pacy from pitch. In third over, Barrow chased an offgall and Ames brought off the catch. Clark was the successful bowler. The first wicket fell for 7, the outgoing batsman having made bare 3.

CONFIDENT GAME.

Headly who was joined by Roach played a confident game, and pulled Clark's deliveries. He hit to the ropes with lightning speed. The partnership, however, did not last long. When only 19 had been added to the score, Roach mistimed one of Clark's delivery and was well held at the short leg by Bakewell (26/2/8).

Headley received some painful blows on the body from Clark and Nichols, but it was all his own fault. For instance he once mistimed a short pitcher. Dacosta mistimed a hook and Bakewell brought off another catch at short leg off Clark (38/3/8).

UNLUCKY 13.

Headley was now playing very quiet game and when he had been at the wicket for nearly an hour, he jumped in to hit Marriott and was stumped by Ames, the fourth wicket falling for 44 and the outgoing batsman scoring 9. Sealey was 18 when Merry was clean bowled by Marriott for 13 (68/5/13). 6 runs later, Marriott claimed his next victim in Grant clean bowling him for 4 (74/6/4).

Marriott came on at 27 and was making the ball spin well.

Sealey snicked a delivery from Nichols when he had scored 29 runs, but Ames brought off a beautiful catch standing back (88-7-29). The outgoing batsman stayed at the crease for 50 minutes, and his chief hits were two fours.

Achong's was the next wicket to fall, he being run out while he was a few yards off the crease (95/8/4). Valentine late-cut Marriott and sent up the century after 1-3/4 hours' play, his innings terminating at same total.

Valentine was easily caught by Langridge at Midon for 10 off Marriott, and Griffiths was stumped by Ames off the same bowler for nil.

Marriott was the most successful bowler, taking five wickets for 37 runs. He conceded only two runs for the last two wickets. He was accurate, and varied the spinning on a helpful wicket. Judging by to-day's performance, he should do well in his Indian tour.

FOLLOW ON.

Forced to follow on, West Indies opened their second innings through Roach and Barrow. At lunch the pair had put on 38 for no loss. Broach played a vigorous innings, and brilliantly hooked Clark to the boundary and hit one sixer off same bowler in his next over.

On resumption after lunch the attendance had increased to 16,000. Drizzle delayed a re-start of the match for 25 minutes. Roach cut Nichols, and sent up the half century when the play had been in progress for 23 minutes. Continuing to hook, cut and drive, Roach completed his faultless individual 50 in 35 minutes.

Marriott came on at 77 and slowed up the scoring. The partnership put on 77 in 40 minutes when it was dissolved. Barrow being brilliantly held on the leg-side by Ames off Clark for 16 (77/1). Roach added 6 runs to his half century when he was out l.b.w. to Marriot (79/2). The retiring batsman took 45 minutes to hit up his total, which included one six and five fours.

CLEVER BOWLING.

Marriot made clever variation of pace and bowled 3 successive maidens. The fielding was good, Langridge and Walters being outstanding. A century was signalled after 80 minutes. When 13 more runs were put on board, the third wicket was down, Sealey being clean bowled by Marriot (113/3).

Headley filled the breach, but was handicapped by injuries sustained by him this morning, and Barrow was acting as his runner. Despite the injuries, Headley played in a confident fashion executed late-cut to boundary.

Rain held up the play for a few minutes just before the tea interval, which was taken at 137/3. Dacosta who relieved Roach and Headley were then batting with 35 and 11 respectively.

The following is the detailed score:—

WEST INDIES FIRST INNINGS

Barrow c Ames, b Clark	3
Headley st Ames b Marriott	9
Roach c Bakewell b Clark	8
Dacosta c Bakewell b Clark	8
Sealey c Ames b Nicols	29
Merry b Marriott	13
Grant b Marriott	4
Achong run out	4
Valentine c Langridge Marriott	10
Griffiths st Ames b Marriott	0
Martindale not out	1
Extras	11
Total	100

INDIA'S FIGHT FOR SWARAJ

Sympathy And Fraternal Greetings From British Working Classes

RELEASE PRISONERS

Pledge To Do All In Power To Assist Indians In Their Struggle Against Capitalism

The Indian Congress League Conference was held on July 30th in London, when over 100 Delegates were present. Mr Fenner Brockway moved the following resolution from the chair, which was seconded by Mr John McGovern, M.P., and supported by Mr G L Puri, joint-Editor, "United India", Mr P M Patel, Mr W A Sanderson, (Oxford), Dr Bhandari and Dr Gulati:—

FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO INDIA

"This Conference of delegates and members of Working class organisations, held under the auspices of the Indian National Congress League, expresses its solidarity with the Indian people in their struggle for independence; condemns the Imperialist rule of the British authorities, and calls for the withdrawal of the British troops from India, demands the release of all political prisoners, including the Meerut prisoners, the Garwhali riflemen, M N Roy, the Conspiracy Case prisoners, and those imprisoned for civil disobedience; sends its fraternal greetings to those in India who are leading the struggle of the workers against landlordism and Capitalism; and pledges those present to do all in their power to assist them in their struggle".

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A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

Claims Of Bilivaccine Examined

Health Can Never Be Produced By Immunising Methods Which If They Affect The System At All, Must Affect It Adversely

By L LOAT.

I have been informed that typhoid fever has broken out in Bombay and that a form of immunisation by means of what is called Bilivaccine has been offered to the public. Bilivaccine is made up in the form of tablets to be swallowed and seems to be taking the place of the old inoculation method.

The idea behind all systems of immunisation is that a particular bacillus produces an infectious disease and that by giving this bacillus in an attenuated form, artificial immunity is communicated. In regard to this theory I would point out that there never has been any proof that a particular bacillus produces typhoid fever. What are supposed to be the germs of typhoid fever have been swallowed by doctors, notably Dr. Fraser of Toronto and Professor Pettenkofer, without any result. Investigators have shown that when the bacilli are washed, they do not communicate disease to animals. The tests for these bacilli are very numerous. One text book names fifteen different tests for the identification of a particular bacillus, while another text book says that some of these tests could be dispensed with. It is also true that experimentors have actually transformed one bacillus into another. If a man juggling with bacilli in a laboratory can obtain this transformation, why should not a similar transformation take place in human or animal bodies? The germ may take one form at one time and a totally different form at another and as one factor in identification is its form, this is a very important point.

NO PROTECTION AGAINST FUTURE ATTACK

The next point is the question whether even if the germs could be identified and even if after identification they could communicate a mild attack of typhoid fever, this would immunise against a future attack. Turning to the history of typhoid fever outbreaks in former years we find that second attacks of typhoid fever are by no means unknown and that in a big outbreak in Hamburg some years ago it was proved that cases of third attacks occurred. At one time it was believed that one attack of typhoid fever predisposed to a further attack and it is only since Pasteur started the germ theory of disease that the idea has been spread abroad that one attack of typhoid fever protects from a second attack.

In General Mignon's Official History of the Health Service in the French Army during the war he states that some of the soldiers who took typhoid fever and had not been inoculated were asked why they had not been inoculated. Quite a number replied that this operation was not performed because they had already had typhoid fever. If an attack of typhoid will not protect from a second attack, how can any concoction of microbes be expected to protect?

IMMUNITY CLAIM CHALLENGED

Dr. Stephen Epstein has recently published a pamphlet on "Local Immunity in Therapeutics" which has been translated from the French by Mr. Cyril C. Barnard B.A. This pamphlet has been written with the object of defending vaccination by the mouth against its critics. From this pamphlet it appears that the supporters of immunisation by means of inoculations have criticised the method of immunisation by tablets and have disputed the statistics published by the supporters of the latter theory. For instance one of the earliest supporters of Bilivaccines was Dr. Vaillant, Health Inspector of the Health Department of Pas de Calais. Dr. Vaillant stated that in a population of 2,059 inhabitants, 1236 received Besredka's vaccine by means of tablets. 173 had Vincent's injectible vaccine and 650 persons refused to be vaccinated at all. 7.7 per cent of the unvaccinated are said to have contracted typhoid, 2.3 per cent of those who received Vincent's vaccine, and .17 per cent of those who took the tablets. Partisans of Vincent's method declared that there was no proof that the 1236 persons presumed to have been vaccinated by Besredka's method had really swallowed their pastilles.

In his official report for the South African Government Dr. Culver concludes that certain experiences seem to indicate that the degree of immunisation conferred by oral vaccination is equal to that obtained by subcutaneous inoculation. As there are some thousands of cases on record in the reports on the British Army during the war and since that time in India, of cases of typhoid fever in inoculated men, if the protection conferred by oral vaccination is only equal to that conferred by subcutaneous inoculation, there is not much to be said for it.

REACTIONS

The chief claim made for Bilivaccines is that they do not produce a troublesome reaction such as that resulting from hypodermic vaccinations. A booklet, issued by Roberts & Co., agents in Great Britain and Ireland for Bilivaccine states that hypodermic injections are always painful and are followed by reactions which are sometimes dangerous. Nevertheless, the British Government supports these injections and until Bilivaccines were adopted by the French Army, the inoculation method was the official one in that Army and in all French Departments. It is quite possible that a vaccine taken by the mouth does not do as much harm as one injected directly into the system, but in the booklet referred to issued by Roberts and Co. it is admitted that in about four per cent of the persons who take Bilivaccines reactions may occur. We are assured that these are very slight and always harmless, but as similar assurances are given in connection with all immunising processes no one can be certain that the reactions really are slight or that they occur in only four per cent of the treated persons.

The chief harm done by all immunising systems is that they distract attention from the true cause of disease. Typhoid fever comes from the ingestion of bad food of impure water. It has practically disappeared from England since the Sanitary Authorities have exercised great care over water supplies and drainage. If the Bombay Health Department would teach the public to observe the rules of health there would be neither typhoid fever nor smallpox nor any other zymotic disease. Health can never be produced by so-called immunising methods which, if they affect the system at all, must affect it adversely.

Let Body and Brain Workers
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Why India Suffers So Badly From Scourge Of "T. B."

Defective Diet, Ill-Balanced Food, Insanitary Habits, Harmful Social Customs And Wear And Stress Of Modern City Life—All Are Sapping Indians' Vitality, Says Dr. Muthu

"Health and the Prevention of Tuberculosis" was the subject of an address, delivered at Queen Mary's College, Madras last week, by Dr C Muthu, the well-known tuberculosis specialist and Medical Director of Thambaram Sanatorium, Chromepet, Madras. We are indebted to "Swarajya" for the following extracts from this instructive address).

Without robust health and physical fitness it is not possible for you to take any active part in any of the social national or beneficient activities that are loudly calling for your help. Looking around you can you not see how diseases like smallpox, plague, cholera are devastating this country, causing social wastage and suffering in many a home. Look at consumption—what a terrible scourge it is. It has brought sorrow and distress in almost every family. More than one million people die every year in this country from tuberculosis.

A great deal of attention is now being paid—and rightly—to that loathesome disease, leprosy. If leprosy kills its tens of thousands, tuberculosis kills its hundreds of thousands. Women suffer more than men. The records of towns like Calcutta go to show that the death rate among females of child-bearing age is six times as much as among young men and women just as in males. The tragedy of seeing the very flower of their manhood and womanhood stricken and cut off by a fell disease like consumption—what language can describe, what pen can portray? And the tragedy is all the more poignant when we come to realise that a great deal of this sickness is preventible.

This ugly fact stares at us—that while every country like England, America and Australia has reduced its death rate of tuberculosis, in India alone it is slowly increasing every year.

FOUR MAIN CAUSES

Why is it such a menace in this country? There are four main causes which I want to bring before you this evening:—

(1) Poverty, underfeeding, deficient nutrition or malnutrition. (2) Insanitation, overcrowding, want of air and sun-light in many Indian homes. (3) Such social habits and customs as purdah, child marriage, inter-marriage within the narrow circle of a caste, and (4) Rush and tear of life, worry and anxiety, mental stress and strain emotional disturbance.

Of these the first or nutritional factor is the most important, requiring a special study. Food reform is the most urgent of all reforms in India, especially among young mothers, students in colleges and universities. It is not possible to grow good brains out of white rice, dal and pepper water. From the reports just issued by "Save the Children International Union", we find that all over the world there is a terrible physical and social deterioration caused by want of nourishing food, and malnutrition among children and young people. This degeneration is most marked in India. A well-balanced diet and adequate nutrition stand first and foremost in laying the foundation of a sound and healthy constitution which help to prevent diseases like tuberculosis.

ARREST OF DEVELOPMENT

On the other hand defective diet and ill-balanced food is the main cause of arrest of physical and mental development, and of physical inferiority so marked in many of the Indian races. Take this ugly fact which speaks more loudly than many speeches:—The expectation of life of a nation is a good index of its vitality. While the average length of life is going up in every other country, in India it is getting shorter. In England it has risen from 49 to more than 50 years, in America it has risen from 56 to 58 years, while New Zealand, which seemed to have attained the highest has very nearly reached 65 years, and even in Japan it is as high as 47 years, whereas in India it was 25, then fell to 23, and now it is reckoned as 22 years. Why? Because our food is poor; our sanitation is bad; we are enslaved by social customs which are draining our vital strength, and is dragging us down to the lowest expectation of life; lastly we have lost the peace and calm of mind which has been the proud boast of the East, and we are rushing in mad haste and seeking the pleasures and excitements of the West.

DEFECTIVE SANITATION

Let us next go to consider the second cause. Defective nutrition goes hand in hand with defective sanitation and bad housing. How little do we realise that fresh air and sunlight are food, real food, as much food as bread and meat we take. The coolie with his loin cloth, whom we may be disposed to despise, is really a wise man, for he lets himself be nourished and strengthened by exposing his bare body to fresh air and sunshine which feed him more than the rice he eats. How many Indian houses are overcrowded and ill-ventilated, where fresh air never enters and sunlight is a stranger. Living in dark and dingy houses day after day, week after week and month after month impoverishes the soil, lowers the vital strength and weakens the resisting powers so that the body becomes as easy prey to diseases like tuberculosis.

Clean air, clean food and clean surroundings should be our watchword all our lives if we want to be kept free from disease. Please forgive me when I say that constipation is a terrible curse and is a fertile source of poisoning the blood, and of auto intoxication which brings in its train such evils as physical and mental fatigue and depression neurasthenia, low vitality, appendicitis, cancer, etc. If we keep clean without by daily baths, and keep clean within by attending to the calls of nature once or even twice a day I assure you we can keep ourselves pure and free from many a disease.

Forgive me once more for bringing to your notice that wearing the sari girdle tight round the waist is a common cause of indigestion and constipation among Indian women in the same way as tight lacing had been in the Victorian days. I am sure that if you young people could devise some such means as an elastic band to take the place of the tape, you would find it allow a free expansion and movement to the abdominal muscles and prevent the constriction and injury to the digestive and pelvic organs.

If we are clean, if our houses are clean free from dirt and dust, if our streets are sanitary and free from smells and pollution, no infectious disease can attack us. It is man by his vicious surroundings creates conditions of ill-health and disease. In clean and sanitary quarters where Europeans live in India there is very little or no prevalence of epidemic diseases, as compared with where Indians live, which are crowded and dirty and insanitary, and where epidemics are common and remain as permanent guests. Fresh air is life, it flushes the body with strength and vitality. So is sunlight which God has given us so abundantly.

DRAG OF HABITS

Some of our social habits and customs carried on for centuries have been a drag upon our nation's health and efficiency. Women in purdah are prevented from enjoying the life and health-giving air and sunshine. Child marriage is a terrible curse in this country and is one of the most important causes of degeneration of the race. Think for a moment, how can a little, immature girl of thirteen or fourteen bring into the world a strong and healthy child? Child marriage with poor food and repeated pregnancies are the potent cause of still births and infant mortality. No wonder there is no country in the world where still births and infant mortality are so high as in India. No girl is fully mature or developed before she is 18 and no man before he is 20. Therefore no girl if she has any regard for her country or her future offspring should marry be-

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Natural Cures By Yogic Exercises

Daily Practice Of Asanas Not Only Induces Peaceful Condition Of Mind And Body But Helps To Ward Off Diseases As Well

By Dr. RASIK R. THAKAR.

Self-denial in one form or another is an institution of every religion. The practice sometimes takes the form of penance, sometimes of forbearance. Its object is sometimes religious as an aid to the sublimation of one's thoughts, and sometimes it is regarded as the means of acquiring supernatural powers. The last-mentioned belief is peculiar to the Hindu religion. The Yogi (or Jogi) is reputed to be a soul possessing mystic powers. It is also believed that he has acquired these powers by long and patient Yoga practices. It is proposed to consider here not the spiritual efficacy of these practices, but the material, or physiological advantages to be gained from them. It is also claimed that these practices are not only of great benefit to the mental faculties, the nervous system, and the whole human body, but that they also increase one's powers of perceptions and concentration and give one a placid disposition and a healthy body. The reader should not be afraid that he will be led into the entanglements of obstruse theories. There are just a few simple practices in the system which one can readily put to the test of his own reason and trial.

EFFECT OF CONCENTRATION.

The word "Yoga" signifies the diversion of attention from worldly matters and the concentration of thought on the latent powers within the body. The student of this system is advised to abstain from the eating meat, from strong intoxicating drinks, from smoking and such like other indulgences, which are injurious to the human body. He must, in the first practice, betake himself to a quiet place, lie perfectly flat and relax control over his body, working from the feet upwards and head and hands downwards. The exercise can be varied—he may stand up; hold up his arms for a moment and then suddenly relax control, when it should fall to his side perfectly limp. This, of course, is really nothing more than auto-hypnotism; but if diligently practised, it gives one the powers of inducing instantaneously a state of intense concentration with little or no effort. To illustrate the point further: supposing a person of a somewhat retiring disposition was suddenly placed where he would be the object of public gaze and criticism, he might not, for instance, be able, under such circumstances, to read and absorb a chapter from any book. He might read the chapter, but he would not be able to fully understand it, simply because of the difficulty of inducing a condition of perfect concentration. Hence, it is this sort of mental disability which the practice of "Self-Hypnotism" is calculated to remedy.

BENEFIT TO NERVOUS SYSTEM.

A person once said to me, when acclaiming the advantages of smoking, that he found, when particularly perturbed about any matter, that deep inhalation from the smouldering weed gave him a wonderful sense of mental quietude. Almost all smokers will surely support this sort of impression but there is something more in this phenomenon than perhaps the average smoker has ever thought about. The fact is testimony of the benefit of what we might call the second Yoga practice that of breathing. In this practise the student must sit with his both the legs folded beneath him, close the left nostril with the forefingers and take a deep

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FAIRNESS TO THE STOMACH

HOW CHRONIC CASES ARE MADE

(By K. L. SARMA, Author of "Practical Nature-Cure", etc., Pudukotah.)

An American diet-expert of the Nature-School, named Arnold Ehret, who invented the phrase "mucusless diet", wrote a booklet entitled "Thus Speaketh the Stomach". Mucusless diet, I may remark, is just what I have called positive food, the opposite of negative food, which is the source of foreign matter of a slimy quality, which thickens the bloodstream and in other ways clogs the wheels of life.

WHAT THE STOMACH SAYS.

If we could rightly interpret the language of the stomach—the signs by which it speaks to us—we would learn that we do not treat that organ with anything like fairness. The wage-slave has his weekly day of rest, and the whole of every night, in which to recuperate. The conscious part of the mind and the muscles of the arms and legs are also rested daily. But the stomach and its helpers—that is to say, practically the whole system of involuntary organs, presided over by the subconscious mind, are supposed to need no rest at all; they are kept at hard labour all day, and all night, that is, worse than the worst of criminals.

What even doctors do not seem to realise is the very plain fact, that the activity of the stomach involves the activity of a series of organs, and systems of organs, the liver and other glands, the lymphatic system, the eliminative system and the nervous system. The vital labours involved in the actual processes of digestion are alone of a vast extent; but the end of digestion is not the end of vital drudgery; it is only the beginning of a new series of labours, ending only with the expulsion of the end-products,—the wastes,—by the bowels, kidneys, lungs and skin. But in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, the end of this vast circle of labour is not reached before a fresh burden is laid on the vital machine, in the shape of food to be transformed and disposed of.

So, when we speak of fairness to the stomach, we really mean fairness to the whole vital machine, of which the stomach is the first.

Under the despotic sway of appetite,—or of habit formed through appetite—the civilised man is constantly unfair to the stomach and its helpers, that is, to Life.

APPETITE IS NOT HUNGER.

Let the reader note that when I say "appetite" I do not mean 'Hunger'. Appetite and hunger are quite different things. Hunger is nature's intimation to us, that the whole vital machine has been rested and recuperated, and that there is an abundance of energy available for the renewal of its labours; Hunger purifies and refines the taste-sense, so that the mind becomes less averse to the plain and simple foods of Nature. Appetite, on the other hand, is merely the ability to eat without any reference to the ability to digest what is eaten; experience shows that a chronic dyspeptic can eat a good deal more than he can actually dispose of, without mischief to his general health, so that he has to be constantly on his guard, to avoid excessive, as well as untimely, eating; in this respect—in the inexorable necessity of being careful—he is seemingly worse off than his fellow-sufferers—victims of other chronic infirmities, but in reality he is more fortunate, because he has a frank and open enemy to contend against—a Churchill, rather than a MacDonald.

Hunger, we should know, is of divine origin, it is the voice of Mother Nature, the Power that makes for Health, whereas appetite is the voice of the false or little self, the ego-mind, the one root of all evil, of sin and suffering. We have thus distinguished the two voices—Hunger and Appetite. More about Hunger,—especially how it is to be recognised—will be said in another article, which may follow the present, or the next article.

What we have to note and remember always is that appetite is about the greatest foe to health there is. It is the clamour of appetite that makes a man deaf to the very gentle voice of complaint that sometimes rises up from the stomach. In eating we must be led by Hunger, never by mere appetite, we must wait for Hunger, and then eat as much as Hunger permits. The practical implications of this Rule shall be reserved for future articles.

MEDICAL TEACHING.

At his peril does man follow the guidance of another in the matter of eating. He must be in direct touch with Nature, the Power that rules him from within, and hearken to Her voice always. Medical teaching mostly tends to disconnect man from this inner Monitor, and is hence vicious and dangerous; any teaching that does this is bad.

Medical books tell us that such and such foods are digested within so many hours or half-hours; for example, rice is said to be digested in two or three half-hours; white bread—which by the way is dead food—is said to be digested in two hours or less. These statements are solemnly tabulated, and laymen who are guided by them are supposed to live scientifically. But a number of pertinent questions arise upon these solemn and categorical statements; these are neither recognised, nor answered, as they need to be. Thus one may ask what form of rice, and in what ration, is digested within the time stated; also, whether it makes any difference, whether bread is eaten dry, or soaked in milk, coffee or soup. Experience shows that a simple meal is easier to digest than a complex one. We also know in the same way that plain food, which is in such form as to compel thorough chewing and insalvation, is more wholesome; dry bread eaten plain, is digested, where soaked bread cannot be.

The above-noted medical teaching is based also on a false notion—that foods which are quickly digested are the best. If the idea behind this be that the stomach will have more time to rest in, before being yoked to work again, there would be some sense in it. But the medical men, who thus distinguish foods, have no notion at all of allowing rest to the stomach; they indicate the differences in digestibility, so as to enable the lay follower, to eat oftener; they advise him to eat at least once every six hours, if not once every four hours; and they and their followers believe with all their might, that this is the way to maintain strength at the highest possible pitch.

WHAT IS A FAIR STOMACH-LOAD?

Supposing we eat just when, or after, it is time to eat—after Hunger has become manifest and matured—we have to know how much we can eat at the time. The answer is, we should eat less—rather considerably less—than we shall be able to dispose of eventually. Certainly, we should never eat more than we can digest with ease, and without undesirable reactions on mind and body. But, shall we eat all we can digest, or less, is the question. I maintain that we ought not to eat all that we can digest, but much less. Innumerable observations have led me to the conclusion, that there is a very wide margin between the minimum—below which one should not go in eating—and the maximum which one can eat, without immediately noticeable bad effects.

That there is such a wide margin is conclusively proved by the practice, of the wise dyspeptic, who manages to keep quite fit on what would be considered absurdly low rations.

We shall pursue this inquiry in its details in the next article.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1933

INSENSATE ADVENTURE

For sheer hypocrisy and oily sanctimony it would be difficult to beat Simla's loud speaker at Bori Bunder which has been holding forth on the virtues of losing one's independence to the British, so that they can carry their torch of civilisation across newly made roads to the very boundaries of Afghanistan. When the war against the Bajauris was commenced by the Indian Government, we were treated to an elementary essay on the righteousness of observing neighbourly amenities, and it was stated that since the so-called "pretenders" were agitating against King Nadirshah to his confusion, it was only proper that the Bajauris should be brought to book and made to surrender the men to whom they had given shelter without any ulterior motive.

DISHONEST PROPAGANDA.

Now, the Bori Bunder organ in an obviously inspired article says that "It is not much good bombing the people and their villages in circumstances of that kind." What was good a few days before is now taboo, obviously because there was an outcry even in Britain against the indecency of adopting these methods at the very moment when they are the special subject of condemnation by the representatives of all civilised governments at Geneva.

When the whole Indian Press protested against bombing, it was told that it was the cheapest method of conquering a hostile tribe,—whose only act of hostility to us consists in offering hospitality to people who have done nothing so far against the British Government. The Afghan Consul in a statement publicly denied there was any agitation against Nadirshah or any rebellion in Afghanistan. In face of this it was very difficult to believe all the furious and dishonest propaganda that was carried on against the Bajauris by interested parties.

APPALLING HYPOCRISY.

The "Times of India" now gives up the bombing theory on the score of cheapness, and thinks that it is better and more paying to civilise the Bajauris, give them food, and bring them under the sway of the Union Jack. We do not know whether the Bajauris will be unreasonable enough to reject these advantages and prefer their bleak and solitary mountains, with their independence. Some people do prefer their independence to comfortable dependence, which might degenerate into anything the next moment. It is now proposed by the Brass Hats in Simla to construct new roads for motor traffic, put the Police in charge, and thus civilise the Bajauris out of their "semi-independence". The "policy is thoroughly constructive and undoubtedly sound" writes the paper.

What is more,—and worse—the Government of India are asked to contract loans to finance military operations and build costly new roads, so that the matter need not be brought to the vote of the Assembly, where even the subservient followers of Government, especially among the Muslims, may refuse to support them. With characteristic cant the Government are requested not to burden the Indian public with fresh taxes because of their depressed economic condition.—but to borrow money so that nobody would be the wiser! We have never come across so much sanctimonious so much pharisaism, unctuous rectitude and appalling hypocrisy in the space of a single article—even from Bori Bunder.

GRAVE POSSIBILITIES.

Who gave the military authorities the mission of civilising these independent tribes, and at whose expense is this doubtful mission being carried out? We have already had to complain that the Government of India can only balance their Budget with the greatest difficulty and at the sacrifice of progress all round. Yet here is a cool proposition for making roads for fresh conquests in an inhospitable region where mountain tribes have made their homes from times immemorial. It is urged that it would be a good thing for both India and the tribes themselves "to ameliorate the lot of these unhappy and half-starved tribes to help to win them out of their barbarism into civilised life."

Let us remember that the Bajauris took no offensive against the Government; on the contrary, it was the Government who gave them an ultimatum to render alleged "pretenders" who were agitating against Nadir Shah, though the Afghan Consul explicitly tells us that Afghanistan is as quiet to-day as British India. And by constructing new roads to the Afghan boundary is there not a possibility of new complications arising between the Afghan and the Indian Governments? Is it proper at this juncture to undertake a new forward policy, of which the "Times of India" tells us there is such a need at present, purely as a civilising measure to bring "unhappy half-starved" tribes within the beneficent orbit of the Indian Empire?

TELL THE PUBLIC.

The public have a right to know why and how their resources are being wasted in subjugating such arid and barren tracts, whose economic value is doubtful at the best. We do not believe for a moment that the new adventure is not fraught with incalculable dangers—dangers of embroiling us in a war, prolonged and sanguinary with our neighbours. But the greatest danger lies in the waste of public money at a time when the Government coffers are almost empty and taxation is at its highest pitch. This insensate indulgence of Brass-Hat cranks must be stopped promptly by the force of public opinion.

The Bajauris ought to be left to themselves for better or for worse. They have done no harm to the British. If they prefer their "barbarism" and their "semi-independence" it is their own business, and Indians do not want them to be brought within the Empire, for any such step is likely to be not only costly but of doubtful utility. We sincerely hope the Government will take the public into their confidence and assure the country that they have no desire whatever to carry this new and doubtful adventure any further.

"Hell Upon Earth"

The public meeting held in Bombay on Sunday to demand the immediate closure of the Cellular Jails in the Andamans is indicative of the intense feeling that has been roused all over the country against the continuation of those jails. Though no prisoners from Bombay are now in the Andamans, the people here are behind none in their protest against the very use of the place as a penal settlement. The jails are "thrice condemned," by their victims, by the public, and by a special committee of investigation appointed by Government themselves.

Mr. Horniman, who presided at the Bombay meeting, not inappropriately described them as a veritable "Hell upon Earth." Three of the prisoners there have already succumbed to the jail conditions and several more are said to be wrecked in body and mind. But one does not know when the official conscience will be roused, if it can be round at all.

The deliberate reopening of a penal settlement which had been closed after a full investigation by a Government Committee is a sign of a sad demoralisation that has came over the administration. It is in fact the resort to a policy of "frightfulness" that has had tragic results in the past and that will continue to produce similar results in the future. Though finally Government will be compelled to abandon their policy, the prisoners in the Andamans will have to suffer till then unspeakable misery. They would never have invited the tortures of hunger and risked their lives if their grievances were not intolerable. It is not yet clear if those grievances are at all redressed. Government have been suspiciously silent on the point. The reports of the possibility of another hunger-strike are alarming. And the situation is only aggravated by the restrictions on interviews with the prisoners and on investigations by the representatives of the public.

Neverthe-less every possible attempt must be made to expose and mitigate the conditions in the Andamans jails till the jails themselves are closed. It is also the duty of the elected members of the Assembly to move in the matter, whether or not Government immediately respond to their appeals. If public agitation is intensive and extensive enough, it will not be long before Government yield.

POOR PROGRESS IN AVIATION

Free and progressive countries are making rapid strides in promoting aviation both for civil and military purposes. But things in India move at snails' pace where they move at all. The Government of India's report on the Progress of Civil Aviation in India for the year 1932-33 is a record of painfully slow progress. The only outstanding event of the year was the inauguration in October 1932 of the Karachi-Bombay-Madras air mail service, operated by Tata Sons, Ltd. The Karachi-Delhi air mail service was operated by the Delhi Flying Club. The total mileage of internal air mail service is now only 2,010 but it should be a great deal more to connect the principal cities of India with Karachi and through it with Western countries.

The number of the Flying Clubs decreased during the year from ten to nine, owing to the closing down of the Punjab Club, and the total membership of the clubs from 1880 to 1538. There was also a decrease in the number of pilots trained "ab-initio" from 113 to 85, only 44 of the latter being Indians. These are not figures which Government can contemplate with complacence. It is easy for them to remark that the "development which has now begun is the beginning of an expanding phase." But there can be no expansion worth the name unless Government are far more earnest in their efforts to promote aviation, both civil and military.

The set-back in the progress of flying clubs is due mainly to the reduction of Government grants to them. The annual subsidies to the clubs at Karachi, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were all reduced by Rs. 6,000 each and further reduction is already contemplated. In the initial stages the flying clubs cannot make much progress without generous State aid and it is unfortunate that in the name of retrenchment Government should have reduced their aid to the few clubs that have been formed with great difficulty. The decrease in the number of pilots under training is due, not only to reduced State aid to the Flying Clubs but also to the extremely meagre prospects for the profession both in the civil and the military sphere. Government can and ought to encourage the profession by, among other ways, rapidly Indianising the Air Force and by making their subsidies to flying clubs proportionate to the number of Indian pilots trained and employed by them.

RESUME NEGOTIATIONS

It was regrettable enough that the attempts at a communal settlement made in the Punjab for months should have at last proved abortive. But it is more regrettable to find several leaders persistently reproaching other communities than their own for the failure. There is, however, one redeeming feature in the situation. It is that all the leaders concerned sincerely regret the failure, as may be fairly presumed from the very anxiety of every one not to seem responsible for it.

The various public statements that have been issued show that the leaders of each community are willing enough to resume the negotiations provided the initiative is taken by the other communities and a workable basis for negotiations is arrived at by them. We gather from all this that there are no formidable difficulties in the way of resuming negotiations with a reasonable hope of an early settlement. In any case, so long as any chance of an agreement is discernible, it should not be lightheartedly thrown away.

As regards the question, who might take the initiative in the matter, we do not see why it should not be taken jointly by a few of the more earnest leaders of all the communities concerned. Raja Narendranath's statement shows that he could get the signatures of 18 out of the 22 members of the Hindu (Nationalist Reform) Party for the draft agreement, that Sir Jogendra Singh got the signatures of 8 out of 13 Sikh members and that more signatures from Hindu and Sikh members are quite probable.

In the circumstances it seems best to carry on negotiations at the very point they broke down and with the assistance of all those who can give at least tentative support to the draft agreement. The communal problem needs more than the patience of Job. But the patience will be rewarded.

PANTOMIME OF PERSONALITIES

Chaotic Condition Of Politics In C. P.

By "S. M. R."

The curtain has, after all, rung down on the ministerial drama—an irreverent wag had described it as a pantomime that was enacted with considerable furore in the Council Chamber during the last session of the C. P. Legislature. Every publicist in the Province who possesses a sense of proposition would wish from the very bottom of his heart that there will be no further exhibition of these tragi-comedies of politics till, at least, the inauguration of the new Constitution.

FICKLE AS PARISIANS.

These ministerial reshufflings have, unfortunately, been recurring with greater frequency in the C.P. Council than elsewhere, perhaps, barring the French Chamber of Deputies, whose political affections are as vacillating as the inconstant love of the proverbially fickle Parisian "flapper". They generally not only entail a waste of time and energy incommensurate with the results but also rudely disturb the even tenour of serious Council work. In the tense and more exhilarating atmosphere of ministerial "daur dhoop", members cease to take adequate interest in the business before the House—a poorly-attended House suffering from sheer "ennui".

The listless way in which momentous measures, likely to have a permanent and abiding influence on the future destiny of the Province were "passed" by Hon'ble Members in a state of semi-coma, especially at the fag-end of the last Council session, was a sad commentary on the political consciousness of the Province.

TIRED OF THEM.

The no-confidence motions and the ministerial changes incidental thereto often remind me of the well-known story of the Greek Voter and Aristides, called Just. While Aristides was walking along a street in Athens, he came across an unlettered Greek freeman struggling with the name of a man he wanted to ostracise. Aristides offered to help him by writing the banned name on the tablet and to his surprise was asked to inscribe his own name.

"But", he exclaimed, "why ostracise Aristides? He has done you no harm". "That may be" replied the Greek Voter, "Yet I am tired of forever hearing him called the Just".

WAR OF PERSONALITIES.

As long as there are no political parties with well-defined and definite political programmes, the war of personalities will continue with ever-increasing bitter-

(Continued on page 7).

Frankly Speaking

DE VALERA'S FIRMNESS PREVAILS

By tact and firmness Mr. de Valera has averted what might have developed into a serious situation.

Though General O'Duffy had called off the proposed parade of the National Guards or "Blue Shirts," mostly supporters of the Cosgrave Party, some of the Blue Shirts had a stiff encounter with a hostile crowd. But the State Civic Guards drew a cordon round the Blue Shirts and escorted them safe to their Headquarters. Indians will notice with a pleasant surprise that no firing was resorted to.

De Valera's troubles, however, are far from being over. The National Guards have not yet surrendered their arms, though ordered to do so by the State.

At the other extreme there is the Irish Republican Army, which, too, is an irregular body but which has not yet been called upon to surrender its arms. And all private armies are a menace to peace.

Then there are the farmers many of whom are much discontented, having been hit hard by economic depression and Britain's trade war on Ireland.

These difficulties call for a timely peaceful consolidation by Mr. De Valera of all the resources that can be made available to his side.

MACHADO'S FALL

Despite every effort and the departure of President Machado, over 40 persons have been killed and 200 wounded in the riots which occurred in Cuba.

Perhaps Machado would have continued to rule in spite of his unpopularity, if the Army and Navy had not turned against him and made common cause with the people.

A temporary President has been appointed, and there is a likelihood of rivals fighting for the booty and prolonging the miseries of the public. No doubt the U. S. A. Ambassador, Mr. Wells, will prevent every such danger.

Machado's iniquities have come home to roost. If he had agreed to reform even at a late stage, it would have been quite possible for him to reconcile public opinion. But he refused to do so, and is now an exile.

His fate should be a warning to other tyrants who wish to rule over others against their wishes, for their personal aggrandisement. But probably it will not.

WHAT ABOUT THE CULTIVATOR?

On the advice of the Municipal Commissioner, a Corporation Committee have decided unanimously to reject the proposal for levying a town duty on foreign cotton, because it would be a handicap to the mill industry.

What the Corporation have to remember is that these imported foreign cotton are increasing yearly and they affect the sales of indigenous cotton. If Indian cotton is taxed, we do not know why foreign cotton should not be.

We quite appreciate the argument of the Commissioner that the prosperity of the city is bound up with the prosperity of the mills, but there is the Indian cultivator who is depressed beyond imagination, to be considered.

Is he to be sacrificed at the altar of the mill industry? The Tariff Board has told us that the major part of Indian cotton can be used for higher counts. But the mills use it for lower counts only and thus waste good material.

We do not see that any serious harm would be done to the industry by levying a duty on cotton imports. The same argument was used when the duty was imposed on cotton exports.

WILL THEY STICK TO IT?

The news from Simla that the British Government have no intention of abdicating their authority over Kenya natives and will rule the country as they think best is good as far as it goes.

But, though the answer may seem categorical, and though the Secretary of State for the Colonies has informed the East African Indian National Congress to that effect, there seems to be something brewing in London.

What the Kenya whites, who are a handful after all, want is unfettered rule over the natives, so that they can exploit these backward people for their own selfish ends.

No doubt the Select Committee is definitely of the opinion that the British Government should not give up their control over the natives, but in these days of broken pledges and the rule of the Die-hards in Britain, it is difficult to say what will happen the next moment.

Sir P. Cunliffe Lister has not shown himself to be a strong man, and any moment he may surrender to the clamour of the Tories

MAKE IT A TEST CASE

One of the redeeming features of the latest phase of repression in the country is the comparatively light sentences on civil resisters. But there are still some Magistrates who believe in savage sentences.

The "National Call" publishes a case in which a foreign cloth picketer at Cawnpur, was given two years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The Magistrate should at least have realised that disproportionately heavy sentences like this only add to public resentment and are not at all likely to encourage the people to buy foreign cloth.

It is a pity that the accused did not take any part in the Court proceedings. Several pleaders of Cawnpur are said to be of the opinion that the conviction under Section 17 (2) is illegal, as all the old unlawful associations have been wound up and the accused cannot be said to be a member of any unlawful body.

It is to be hoped that they will appeal to higher authorities, if only to clear an important legal point that concerns the whole country.

Readers' Views

EXPLOITING SWADESHI

From Messrs. Jado Saran Rameshwar Nath, Moradabad.

Please permit us to draw the attention of Indian Industrial magnates to the following painful realities of the situation that has arisen on account of the carelessness of the proprietors, managers and organisers of the Indian mills.

Since 1930 a wave of nationalism ran across the land and the Indian mills were given an artificial stimulus by the expressed eagerness of the purchasers to invest money in the Indian goods. The boycott of foreign cloth was an added incentive to Swadeshi mills.

This opportunity was exploited by the millowners to their own advantage.

So long as the Congress remained a mighty force in the country the defects of the Swadeshi also remained hidden from the public gaze. After the collapse of the organisation the clamour began and Swadeshi dealers are faced with complaints that are made against the Indian mill products. The enthusiasm is spending itself and the long felt grievance is finding expression.

A few defects that are most conspicuous may be briefly mentioned:—

1. The millowners in their extreme eagerness to make the largest profits smuggle damaged Dhoti-Joras into the bales without conveying a word of information to the businessmen.

2. The ways and methods of bleaching are not very scientific The ingredients that are used for bleaching do injury to the fibre which as a result deteriorate in quality. Though pleasing to the first appearance it is not found to be durable.

On account of these the confidence of the public in Swadeshi is fast waning, as is evident from the remarkable fall in the sale of Swadeshi Dhoti-Joras and the tremendous rise in the demand for foreign Joras which are highly appreciated for their durability.

Further it is not difficult to realise the terrible inconvenience and losses which a scrupulous and honest businessman has to face when selling such worthless goods.

IS IT SOCIAL REFORM?

From "A Social Reformer."

In your issue of the 11th instant, you have given publicity to a so-called social reform marriage which took place a few days ago between Miss Ravut, daughter of Mr. Vasantrao Ravut, J.P., and Mr. Shankar Deshpande, an Advocate of the Bombay High Court. You have further advertised the fact that Mr. Ravut, the father of the girl is the Hon. Treasurer of the local Social Reform Association.

If any body is to be complimented, it is not certainly Mr. Ravut who, though belonging to the Somawanshi Khstriya Community, has secured a son-in-law belonging to the Brahmin community. If he had given away his daughter to a graduate of the Mahar or any other allied castes, he would have rendered a signal service to the cause of social reform in this country and would have justified his selection as one of the principal office-bearers of the Social Reform Association.

A couple of years ago, a member of the Committee of that body resigned his membership as a protest against the action of one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Association in exacting a large amount of dowry on the occasion of his son's marriage. Such actions on the part of prominent members of the Social Reform Associations must be publicly condemned.

LITERARY STANDARD OF FILMS

From Hari Prasad Gupta

In this unfortunate country the film industry is not doing its proper function. Not only that but it is polluting the tastes of the Indian public and is a cruel weapon for the destruction of the morals and character of young boys and girls, that visit the cinemas so frequently.

At the very outset the language (which is generally Hindi) is a sad specimen of wrong and unidiomatic composition. The dialogues of one popular film now showing, for example, are written just by one whose mother-tongue is not probably Hindi or whose attainments are not up to the mark. This spoils the literary taste of the public. The reason is not far to seek.

The director is the same person who writes the scenario How can he be equally efficient both as a director and as a scenario writer? But he knows that most of the cinema-goers are not literary men and women. As a matter of fact he does not care for them who generally repent for having spent their time and money for a vulgar entertainment and are cautious in spending their money in future.

A journalist, a dramatist and a scenario writer are three different personalities. The field of each is quite different. In Western countries, where this industry is at its best, producers pay thousands of pounds to the scenario-writers, who have devoted their lives for this art only. They are not as in India jacks-of-all-trade and masters of none. Such writers are not doing any service either to their own profession or the film-industry.

FASHION AND FURS

From Jamshed Mehta, Chief Brother For India Of The Theosophical Order For Service.

It is well-known that fur, which is used by men and women is obtained from seals of different kind but what is not equally well-known is the callousness and cruelty which are employed for obtaining the same. Here is a vivid description of what is done. It is taken from an article published last year in "Science at Voyage"

"There are animals, sought after for their fur, their skin, or their plumage, says the writer, which are hunted with a cruelty unworthy of our civilisation and which should be dealt with by international law.

"Seals of different kind go each year in great numbers to certain islands in the Pacific, where the males and females and the young of the preceding year all meet.

"Once established on the land these animals, which are very difficult to get near in the sea, become an easy prey, by reason of the large numbers assembled in a small space, of their comparative slowness on land and of the obstinacy which they display in staying on the spot which they have chosen.

"The skin of these animals as well as the fur being valuable they are naturally much sought after. In some districts their pursuit is even regulated so as to prevent the total disappearance of the species within a few years, as has happened to others, such, for example as the arctocephale seal of Kamtchatka.

"Operations start at the beginning of the summer. At this time the seals are gamboling joyfully on the shore in combat-bands. This is a favourable moment. The huntsmen arrive by sea, gently drive the flock back inland, so as to prevent their escaping, and separate the males from the rest by driving them into enclosures. When all the victims are ready the butchery begins. There is nothing, not even considerations of practical utility or of economy of material to prevent the use of pistols or instruments which would inflict a quick death. A stick, however, is preferred, also it tears the skin and cause the fur to be stained with blood.

"These animals cling tenaciously to life. More than 200 blows on the head with a stick are needed to kill them. And when several men are at it one has to stop several times to rest. When all its teeth are broken its skull in pieces, its brain practically entirely destroyed, the animal continues to defend itself."

Now it will be admitted that the wearing of fur is not worth the heavy price which is to be paid for it, not only in terms of money but in terms of intense suffering of the animals. Accordingly the International Enquiry Office for Truthseekers in Holland has inaugurated a protest movement against the above barbarous methods. I have no doubt that every person who has a spark of humanity in him or her will participate in this protest.

New Job For Corporation

City Fathers Give Accord To Marriage Registration

Should the Bombay Municipality undertake registration of marriages? A large number of City Fathers opposed on Monday the resolution of Mr. S. K. Nabiulla to register marriages by the Municipality, just as they do in the case of births and deaths but it was carried by a snap majority of one, when taken to a division. Mr. S. K. Nabiulla moved:—

That the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to report, in consultation with the Commissioner, on the advisability of providing for registration of marriages under Section 63, Clause (g) of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888.

Mr. Nabiulla pointed out the advantages of registration of marriages particularly in case of litigation in courts of law, where documentary evidence was required to prove marriages, and he thought the certificates from the Municipality would be conclusive proof.

Mr. L. G. Pradhan seconded and Raja Bahadur Govindlal and Mr. Mohanlal Desai supported the proposition.

RELIGION AND REGISTRATION.

Mr. V. N. Vedak opposed the resolution saying that it would provoke religious susceptibility of the Hindus. Registration of marriages was not like registration of land and buildings. It was a sacred contract and a sacrement, and the British Government had wisely refrained from enforcing registration of marriages. He thought no practical purpose would be served by enforcing registration of marriages.

Mr. A. Soares and Mr. K. H. Goregaoker opposed the proposition.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi supported the motion, as he thought it would strengthen working of the Sharda Act.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar cited the case of a Muslim youth who lost Rs. 30 lacs inheritance because his mother's marriage was not registered.

Mr. M. I. Serang also opposed the resolution, as he thought it would entail hardship on Muslim ladies who were mostly in "purdah". Besides, Muslim marriages were witnessed by important members of the community and therefore registration was not necessary.

SNAP VOTE.

Mr. M. N. Talpade and Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin supported the proposition which being put to the vote was declared lost by show of hands. A poll was demanded, and it was declared carried by 24 votes against 23.

The Corporation then ajourned till Thursday.

COLLIERIES CLOSE DOWN

12,000 Men Are Thrown Out And Stoppage May Affect 5,000 More

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Work was stopped in 21 anthracite collieries in north and south Wales to-day. 12,000 men are affected, and it is expected that further 5,000 will be rendered idle by Wednesday. Men's representatives have been authorised to negotiate a settlement with owners if possible.

LIGHTNING KILLS ARMY MEN

LONDON, Aug. 14.

A Corporal was killed and an officer and six privates were injured when the camp nar Weymouth was struck by lightning during violent thunder storms which broke over many parts of England.

The Officer and sentry were also knocked down by lightning which shook a whole camp with terrific crash.—Reuter.

NAZIS DO IT AGAIN

Arrest Swiss Pick-nickers On Rhine Island

GENEVA, Aug. 14.

Following the raid into the Swiss territory at Basel by Nazis last week, another incident has occurred which is viewed gravely by the Swiss press. Last night, German Customs officers arrested two Swiss workers who were picnicking on a tiny island on the Rhine near Basel.

There is no notice on the island forbidding landing, and the actual nationality of the island is doubtful.

The two Swiss workers who possessed Communist newspapers were taken to a German prison.

The Swiss authorities are concerned over the incident after German apologies on Saturday for the previous incident.—Reuter.

"RICHMOND" FOR CUBA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

The Navy Department has ordered cruiser "Richmond" to proceed from Panama to Manzanillo (Cuba).—Reuter.

TEMPLE ENTRY IN COUNCIL

Home Member Asks Bole To Await Fate Of Bill In Assembly

POONA, Aug 14

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole moved in the Bombay Council to-day a resolution recommending to the Government to promote a measure to enable untouchables to enter Hindu temples, that are endowed with Government land or are receiving cash payments from Government and all other temples which are not private properties.

The Home Member pointed out that a similar bill sought to be introduced in the Madras Council had been refused permission for introduction by the Governor-General-in-Council on the ground that the subject was of All-India Importance. A similar bill had, however, been introduced in the Central Legislature by Mr. Ranga Iyer, which had been circulated for eliciting public opinion. In the circumstances, the Home Member suggested that the mover should await the result of this Bill in the Central Legislature.

The President, however, allowed an expression of opinion by the House on the question and discussion is now proceeding.

The Council permitted the introduction of a bill by the same Member seeking to prevent the dedication of women for service in the Hindu temples, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Syed Munawar was also permitted to introduce his Bill which seeks better to regulate Musalman Wakfs in the Presidency.

Both the Bills will be coming up for discussion at the next session. Earlier the Council rejected a non-official bill of Mr. Bakhle seeking to raise the age limit of children for compulsory primary education from eleven to twelve years.—A. P.

5 PER CENT BONDS WILL BE REPAID

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

The Controller of Currency notifies that the Whole of the outstanding balance of five per cent bonds 1933 will be repaid at par on 1st September, 1933, with all interests due up-to-date. Interest will not accrue on the Loan from and after 1st September, 1933.—A. P.

DECLINE IN FOREIGN TRAVEL

NEW YORK, July 14.
(By Mail.)

The New York 1933 Social Register shews that many well-known American families are spending this summer in the cities and are not going away for their usual lengthy holidays. Last year shewed a large decrease in the number closin gtheir town houses, but this year the situation is even more marked.

Bookings for travel overseas also shew a great decline. Only 824 families are to go abroad as compared with 1,350 in 1930.—Reuter

PLANTERS BLAME MAHATMA

Assume Role Of Spokesmen Of Agricultural Interests

SPEAK OF BOMBAY EXPLOITERS!

Say That Gandhiji Disorganised Congress Party Just Like Lloyd George.

BANGALORE, Aug. 14.

"We planters have a definite stake in the country. The best interests of India are our interests. As agriculturists our future is closely allied with the agricultural interests of the country, which amount to over 85 per cent. of the population", declared Mr. R. Fowke of Nilgiris presiding over the 40th session of the Southern India United Planters' Asssociation this afternoon at the Mayo Hall.

OTTAWA AGREEMENT.

As regards coffee, Mr. Fowke referred to the Ottawa Agreement giving preferential tariff and stressed the need of higher Tariff Walls with a view to effectively assisting Indian coffee and combating the South African menace, which continued to contract India's markets. He expressed the opinion that the proposal to restrict coffee production made at the World Economic Conference was a move in the right direction.

FLING AT BOMBAY.

Mr. W. Langly, Planting member, Madras Legislative Council addressed then the meeting and said that from his personal experience and observation, he was convinced that if various European Groups only played their part properly, they would carry much more weight and influence in the constitution than they did at present, but to exercise such an influence there must be a strong central political organisation. Strong parties will emerge in the new constitution, but none stronger than the agricultural interest, which when thus aroused will refuse to be exploited by a few Bombay and Calcutta millionaires.

"In such an awakening, the European planter, with a strong political organisation, should be able to play a real great part as an influential section of the Agricultural interests. I, therefore, view with equanimity political changes, for I feel more than ever convinced that where the great political interests in this country are concerned—interests representing development in its truest sense as opposed to exploitation—our destinies in India are not yet fulfilled".

"Gandhiji by his disastrous leadership had as effectively disorganised the Congress party as Mr. Lloyd George had broken the Liberal party. Dictators were seldom good party leaders. When their policies were confused, uncertain and not calculated to yield practical results, they lost their power."—A. P.

JAMIAT SINGH BEGINS FAST

Bombay Must Save Him By Helping Jail Returned, Say Abdur Rehman

Sardar Jamiat Singh has started his fast from 12 noon on Monday as a protest against the callous apathy of the Bombay citizens towards the released volunteers who are roaming about the streets of Bombay without food and shelter in this rainy weather.

During the time of fast, he will stay at Lloyd Chambers, 58 Walkeshwar Road.

Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha writes:—

[illegible] Sardar Jamiat Singh by his co-workers and friends, to postpone his voluntary fast, of which he had given previous notice on the 10th instant, as a protest against the callous apathy of Bombay public towards the released politicals who are starving in the streets of Bombay, begging for food and shelter have had no effect and as already declared by him, he has begun his fast from Monday 12 noon. It would be to the disgrace and humiliation of Bombay to allow a worker like Sirdar Jamiat Singh to suffer for a cause, the responsibility of which lies on Bombay to remedy and I appeal to all rich and poor to rise to the occasion and appoint a committee for helping the released prisoners immediately.

Sirdar Jamit Singh will stay at my residence, 582 Lloyd Chambers, 58 Walkeshwar Road, during the period of his fast.

VOLUNTEERS' MEETING:—To demand work, food and shelter, a meeting of the released volunteers will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6.30 p.m. on the Chowpatty Sands. All released volunteers and sympathisers are requested to attend.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay received H H The Raja of Sangli at Government House.

On Monday, Their Excellencies granted an interview to Mr. Kaikobad Cowasjee Dinshaw.

The Viceroy paid a visit to the Indian Central Cotton Committee Technological Institute.

Her Excellency paid a visit to the Y.W.C.A. and the Lady Willingdon Hostel.

The following had the honour to be invited to luncheon:—Sir Victor Sassoon, Captain Gough, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Butler and Mr. Byrne.

Their Excellencies paid a visit to the Bombay Gymkhana Club.

Their Excellencies honoured the Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club with their presence at dinner.

ANDERSON SINGS THEIR PRAISE

Certifies Police Conduct At Congress Sessions

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

Adddressing the annual parade of the Calcutta police this morning, Sir John Anderson, said that the Terrorist movement attained its peak last year. The fact, however, that they had now got the measure of it was due to the co-ordination of effort over a wide field. But the spear-head of their attack had been provided by the Bengal Intelligence Branch and the special branch of the Calcutta police.

The thanks of the Government and the people were due to officers and men of these two branches for the courage and devotion to duty by which they had won their recent successes.

His Excellency also referred to the attempt to hold the annual Congress session in Calcutta and said, it having been his duty to go carefully into the whole matter, he averred that the restraint and sense of discipline evinced on that occasion were worthy of the highest traditions of the force.—A. P.

PANTOMIME OF PERSONALITIES

(Continued From Page 6.)

ness and principles will go by the board. It is, however, a happy augury for the future of our Province that these interminable combats in the Council—between the adherents of one leader and the adherents of another—in which personal factors, rather than fundamental political differences, play such an important part, are poignantly bringing home to us the chaotic condition of our politics.

The "Creeds" of the existing parties in the Council are like Tweedledum differing from Tweedledee. Even the darkest cloud has a silver lining. Let us, therefore, hope that men of light and leading in the Province will seriously bend their energies to the creation of platforms consisting of definitely-shaped political and economic planks, so that we may derive the maximum of advantage from the coming Constitution. The sooner we realise that a Parliamentary system of Government is essentially a party system of Government the better for us all.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

London, Aug. 14.	
Previous closing	4.48 3/8
To-day's opening	4.48
To-day's closing	4.45 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 14.	
Previous closing	4.48 1/2
To-day's closing	4.45 1/4

ALL MARKETS QUIET

China Absorbs Speculative Selling In Silver In London

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Monday 11 p.m.

3½ per cent Indian sterling loan ruled quiet and was quoted at £83 3/4.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at unchanged prices and after fluctuating 4 points on both sides closed quiet at a net decline of one point.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market opened at a decline of 6 points and after a further decline of 6 points, prices improved and were quoted unchanged.

LONDON SILVER.

The London silver market ruled quiet but steady. There was some speculative selling which was absorbed by China. The market closed as under:—

Spot Silver	17 13/16
Difference	-1/16
Forward Silver	17 7/8
Difference	—1/8

BOMBAY QUOTATIONS.

Ready Silver	54	8	0
1st Settlement	54	8	0
2nd Settlement	55	2	0
3rd Settlement	55	10	0
Ready Gold	30	12	6
Bhadarva Gold	30	12	9
Soverign	19	12	0

Dollar-sterling Cross-rate opened to-day at 4.48 and improved to 4.45 1/8, while Franc was quoted unchanged at 84.53.

LATEST COTTON PR:

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, Aug. 14.	
Previous closing rate	9.32
To-day's opening rate	9.26
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing rate	9.10
Difference	—.22

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July-Aug.	181-4
April-May	200

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool Aug. 14.	
Previous closing rate	5.43
To-day's opening rate	5.43
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's closing rate	5.42
Difference	—.01

FRANC RATE.

Paris, Aug. 14.	
Previous closing	84.53
To-day's opening	84.53
To-day's closing	84.53

An Oorgaum message says that one cooly has been killed and five persons injured as a result of rockburst in Oakley Shaft, Oorgaum mines.—A. P.

IS IT WORTH KNOWING?

That you, a young man of 30 years of age and good health may take out a 20 Year Endowment Policy for Rs. 10,000/- with profits, at an annual premium of Rs. 520/- and should you discontinue to pay your future premiums due to any cause whatsoever after you have paid premiums for three years only, the Company, upon your written request, will keep your beneficiary protected for the remaining 17 years for the full face value of the policy plus profits already accrued,

Should death occur during this period the full face value of the policy Rs. 10,000/- plus profits already accrued, would be paid to your beneficiary without deducting premiums not paid by you.

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ANDAMANS IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 1.)

that they are worse than jails. In some jails people are much more comfortable than in these one-room tenements. The speaker said, that seeing to the conditions of tenants in Bombay, it could easily be said that besides Andamans, Bombay was another Hell on the face of earth. The speaker said that something ought to be done to cure these conditions and give relief to the poor and middle class people of Bombay.

DISTRESS WARRANTS

Referring to the distress warrants that were daily being brought by landlords and their agents against tenants, the speaker said that it was a scandal to see this unconvincing and inexcusable system of issuing Distress Warrants againtt poor tenants, who are unable to pay the high rent demanded from them This system of issuing Distress Warrants was not prevalent in any other city in India, excepting Bombay. To issue Distress Warrants, immediately it is asked for either by the landlord or his agent is an improper operation of the law. The speaker had come across many such cases where the tenant is unnecessarily harassed by the landlord. The Courts, immediately the warrant is asked for, issue it without inquiring into the case. It is possible that the tenant might not be rich, but he might have a good case against the issuing of a warrant and it is not inquired into and the warrant is issued. The speaker was against such a wrong practice. The speaker hoped that the members of the Legislative Council would take up the case of issuing Distress Warrants also, and see if it could be amended to help the tenant.

ABNORMAL RENTS.

The next speaker Mr. Rustom Paymaster traced the history of the Rent Act. He said that rents in 1933 compared to rents in 1916, had increased by 60 per cent. The speaker then criticised, the Bombay Development Scheme on which crores of rupees were spent. Though the Government had applied ten per cent cuts to all the Government officials, they had nothing to give relief to the tenants of Bombay.

Referring to the Census of 1931, which stated that the population had decreased the speaker said that proper census was not taken. Several thousands of people had not given their names. Unless another census was taken, the speaker would not believe that the population of Bombay had decreased. On the contrary, the speaker was of opinion that the population had increased. The speaker also condemned the Distress Warrant system, by which the poor tenant is harrassed by landlords and their agents. The speaker appealed to the councillors at Poona to pass the Rent Act Bill.

Mr. P. L. Mody, who spoke next made a very spirited speech. After referring to the appalling conditions under which the poor and middle class people were living, the speaker made an appeal to the Legislative Council members to pass the Bill. He said that as long as they did not pass that Bill, they were not the representatives of the people, who elected them.

Mr. Mody also referred to the several crores wasted on the Back Bay scheme. He said that besides depression in trade, cuts in salaries, the landlords were demanding a higher rent from the tenants and unless the Government intervene and stop these heart-rending conditions, the people would go desperate. Under these conditions, the speaker was of opinion, Bolshevism would easily make headway.

"DISGRACEFUL"

Mr. Ali Bahadurkhan was of opinion that unless there was more agitation and meetings were held in several parts of the city, there was no possibility of the Council passing the Rent Act and the Governor-in-Council sanctioning it. He gave his own jail experience and said that jail life was several times better than life in Bombay tenaments. It appears several of the habituals, specially get into jail, as they feel they would be better off inside the jails than outside in Bombay with its disgraceful housing conditions The speaker believed that 25 per cent. of the jail going people would automatically stop their pilgrimage, if housing conditions in Bombay improved.

RACK-RENTING.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who moved the resolution authorising the President to send telegrams said that since 1928 rents in all wards had increased. He gave several instances to show that there were 60 to 70 per cent. increases in the rent. The speaker said that in 1925 a meeting was held in the same hall to protest against the withdrawal of the Rent Act by the Government, when the meeting was broken up by the landlords and their emissaries. But to-day the tenants had organised themselves and were strong enough

The speaker said that at the time the East India Company 300 years ago the rent for the island of Bombay was only £10 per year whereas to-day the rent that the Corporation was paying to the Government as the 11 per cent. contribution was a crore of rupees, which meant that the landlords of Bombay got about 9 crores of rupees every year as rent.

Bombay is to-day the city that it is, not because of the landlords but because of the workers and masses that had toiled and made it what it is to-day, the premier port in India. But still, the condition of those masses and workers is appalling.

The speaker was of opinion that there was very little chance of Bakhale's Bill being passed by the Council, and if it was not passed, the people had to thank themselves for electing such councillors. But still the meeting ought to show Mr. Bakhale, the man who has been the one friend in the Council that Bombay was heart and soul with him in his attempt to get the Bill passed.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Ambalal Parekh and was carried with acclamation.

CALL TO ORGANISE.

Mr. Horniman, in his concluding remarks said that seeing the way in which the hall had been filled, he believed that Bombay has not lost hope of giving a battle to the landlords. He said that it might not be possible that the Bill would be passed by the Council with members, who had surruptitiously got into it, due to the Congress boycott of the councils. The speaker believed that if Bombay organised itself, it would still be possible even with such members in Council to get what we want.

THE SPECIALIST IN THE MORTAL DISEASE, LIKE ASTHMA, SPRUE AND CONSUMPTION.

Vaidyaraj Jethalal Devshanker Dave

Arrived in Bombay. He is curing Old and Chronic diseases, and is offering free consultation and pulse examination. He will point out sure remedies for SPRUE, CONSUMPTION, OLD ASTHMA, PILES, DR' PSY, FEMALE DISEASES, DIABETES, PARALYSIS and all sorts of Physical Weakness. Mofussil Patients can consult through correspondence.

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TAILOR TOLD HIM SO

Station Master Gives Evidence In Santa Cruz Murder Case

"The accused was the first to leave the train as soon as it halted, and then quickly strode out of the station" said Mr. Nilkant Balaji Sahasrabude the Station Master of Tuljapore station, at the resumed hearing of the Santa Cruz Murder Case, before the First Class City Magistrate of Bandra on Monday.

The accused in the case is R. R. Misra, a mechanical engineer, who stands charged with the triple murder of his first wife and two little daughters on June 21 last, by first poisoning them and then setting fire to their bodies with the object of removing all trace of the murder.

Two more witnesses were examined on Monday, bringing the total number of the prosecution witnesses, hitherto examined, to well over 40.

The station master of Tuljapore Railway station giving evidence stated that on June 20 last, he had collected a ticket issued from Girgaum to Wardha as well as an excess fare receipt for extension of the journey up to Tuljapore. He pointed out the accused in court as the one who had handed him these on alighting from the 29 Down Nagpur Express and then directly walked out of the station. He had made an entry to this effect in his Daily Return of Tickets collected, and produced an extract of same in court.

TICKETS FOR DADAR

Continuing, witness stated that at 6-30 p.m. the same day he had seen the accused squatting on the station steps.

About half an hour later, tailor Gangaram came to him for two-and-a-half tickets for Dadar. When witness had asked him as to who was going the tailor had said "the family of the Engineer-sab was going."

A little later, he saw the whole family leaving by the 7-45 p.m. passenger train. The accused's wife and two children appeared to be in very good health at the time.

ANOTHER WITNESS.

P. G. Shanbog a clerk in the Okha Cement Factory Head Office in Bombay, deposed that he had known a certain R. R. Misra had been working as a Shift Engineer in their Cement factory at Dwarka on a salary of Rs. 150 per month, since 1931.

Producing an application in court, witness stated that it came from Mr. Misra with a covering letter from Mr. C. E. Hogg, the General Manager of the Firm. Witness denied that the accused had at any time been called to the Bombay Office in June last

The hearing at this stage was adjourned till Tuesday.

CONGRESSMAN PAYS FINE

KARACHI, Aug. 14.

Seth Harilal Lalji, the Congress leader, whose landed property was ordered by the District Magistrate to be auctioned with a view to realise the fine of Rs. 5,000 imposed on him during his conviction in 1930 movement, paid the fine to-day, and got his property released.

It will be remembered that Seth Haridas was sentenced by W. N. Richardson to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000 or six months more in lieu of fine which period of imprisonment Seth had already undergone.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

WINDFALL FOR HOSPITALS

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug 14

A huge fortune has been bequeathed to hospitals and charitable institutions by the will of late Baroness Seaforth who died on February 17. She was daughter of late, millionaire Edward Steinkopff.

German Red Cross gets 267,000 sterling, Barnados 30,000, London Hospital 20,000, sixteen hospitals charities receive 10,000 each while 24 receive 5,000 each and Seaforth Sanatorium at Brahan, Scotland, receives 60,000. At the outbreak of war 1914, she was arrested in Germany as a spy but released and came to England where she was decorated for charitable war work

GANGMAN RUN OVER BY EXPRESS

G. I. P. Authorities To Pay Compensation To Heirs

(From Our Correspondent)

GHATKOPAR, Aug 12

Gangaram Gopal Atu, a Hindu aged 25, was run over and killed instantaneously by 36 Up Madras Express between Vikhroli and Ghatkopar.

Inquiries show that Gangaram was a gangman in the permanent way of the G. I. P. Railway. At the time of the accident, it appears he was on duty at the gate near mileage 13. The driver, on coming to know that somebody was run over, stopped the train, which was detained for about 15 minutes. An inquest was held on the body, which was handed over to his relatives.

It is understood that the heirs of the deceased will be paid compensation by the Railway authorities.

POSITION OF GERMANS IN AUSTRIA

Nazi Chief Says Sad History Will End When It Becomes Part Of Reich

MUNICH, August 14.

A further speech on the Austrian situation was broadcast by Herr Knaus, chief of the Nazis at Styria. Knaus said that the German-Austrians would not carry out France's wishes, and would not act up to the canons of foreign culture.

The said history of the Germans in Austria would soon be ended when Austria had become the eastern extremity of the German Reich.—Reuter.

NEW PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE FIRED AT

Machado's Henchmen Believed To Be Responsible

HAVANA, August 13.

Nobody was hit by the shots fired at Dr. Cespedes' residence, but two soldiers were wounded nearby.

LIBERALS PROMISE SUPPORT.

A motorcar believed to be filled with Machada's dreaded O.G.P.U. machine-gunned the residence of Dr. Cespedes a few hours after his inauguration.

Liberals have promised support to Cespedes, but have declined to serve on the Cabinet.

U. S. WARSHIPS FOR CUBA

NEW YORK, August 14.

President Roosevelt has ordered three warships for Cuba to protect the United States' citizens.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT'S EXPLANATION

NEW YORK, August 14.

Two destroyers have been ordered to Havana and one to Manzanillo. President Roosevelt says that no possible intervention nor the slightest interference with the internal affairs of Cuba is intended by this precautionary step to protect, if necessary, the lives of United States citizens pending the restoration of normal conditions.—Reuter.

ASSAULT CHARGE AGAINST HINDU

Two Others Still At Large

On a charge of assaulting one Phatoo Gopal and causing him grievous hurt, Vishnoo Abaji Patel was produced before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Monday.

The Kalachowki Police, in applying for the remand of the accused alleged that the complainant who lives in close proximity to the chawl of the accused was going to the house in the same chawl of a certain woman on Sunday morning in order to pay her a rupee which he had borrowed previously. As he was about to enter the Chawl, however, the accused with two others suddenly rushed on him and mercilessly assaulted him. When the complainant was remove to the K. E. M. Hospital it was found on examination that he had sustained fracture of three of his ribs. He has therefore been detained in the hospital.

Since the assault it is said all the accused had been absconding. Vishnoo Abaji Patel was, however, arrested erly on Monday morning at Government Gate Road.

In view of further inquiries which have to be made in the case and two more accused are still to be arrested, the Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded in custody for a period of 10 days.

MADRAS BOMB CASE

Police Officer Relates Story Of Encounter With Accused

MADRAS, Aug. 14

At the resumed hearing of the City Bomb Case before the High Court Criminal Sessions to-day, Col. Clive Newcomb Chemical Examiner to the Government, Inspector Krishna Iyengar and Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Kalyansundram Iyer were the principal witnesses examined.

Col. Newcomb stated that he had examined fragments of bombs collected from Lingha Chetty Street and Royapuram. He expressed the opinion that they contained the same ingredients as that of gun powder, i.e. pottasium nitrate, sulphur and carbon. Witness added that if such ingredients were put into a brass kooja, which was one of the articles sent for examination, and made to explode, they would be highly injurious to human life and property.

Inspector Krishna Iyenger recounted the happenings of 4th May and stated that the accused getting scent of the police, assumed a threatening attitude brandishing a revolver, rifle and kooja to scare away the opponents.

Witness was reporting their movements from the top flat of the opposite house to the Assistant Commissioner, when Gobindram, who died of gun shot wounds, throw a kooja below which exploded with terrific noise and hit a reserve constable.

The Assistant Commissioner deposed corroborating the evidence of the Inspector.—A. P.

LATEST REPORT FROM FRONTIER

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

The latest report from the Frontier shows that a sepoy was killed by a sniper, while the picket was being withdrawn yesterday along the Dand-Ghalinai Road. Sniping of the camp at Dand, the headquarters of Nowshera Brigade, continued during the night resulting in the wounding of one Indian follower, evidently by the same enemy party moving along the hills south of the Gandao valley.—A. P.

GOVT. BLAMES ABDUL GHAFAR KHAN FOR RED SHIRT VIRUS

(Continued from page 1)

were strongly infected with Red Shirts virus. The situation improved with the arrest of leaders of British territory.

The Wali of Swat has been steadily consondating his rulership, and his firm yet beneficient measures ensured peace in Eastern and North Eastern borders of Peshawar.

The Nawab of Dir has again had occasion to prove his known loyalty, when he was faced with revolt of certain sections from Bajaur and with action of some of his tribes, who suddenly attacked and burnt three levy posts guarding Chitral Road. He assumed entire responsibility for the damage done to Government property and with the assistance of military authorities successfully stopped the rebellion.

The year undr report was quiet in Chitral and transit trade throughout showed an increase. It appears as if the people in Central Asia were beginning to realise the advantage of Chitral route to India.

MOHMAND MENACE.

Dealing with Peshawar border Mohmands, the report observes that throughout the year, the temper of Mohmands as a whole was uncertain and menacing by the spectacle of extraordinary Red Shirt movement. The outstanding feature of the situation was the inter-relation between Red Shirts, especially in Hastnagar area and anti-British elements among Afghan and British Mohmands. After the arrest of Red Shirt leaders in Peshawar in the Christmas week, Muhasil Kodakhel and irrepressible faquir of Alinagar sought in January, 1932 to stir up the trouble in sympathy with Red Shirt friends within the District, but owing to the resistance by loyal clans the attempt to bring a lashkar of the Upper Mohmands into the British territory was frustrated and in March Bajauri Lashkars raised by faqir of Jahad dispersed as a result of aerial bombing.

BOY REBEL LEADER.

With deaths of Mullah of Chaknaur in June 1931 and Mohasil Kodakhel in February 1932 two notable figures passed from Mohmand stage. Mohasils' mantle as an agitator seems to have fallen on his son Amin, while Mullah's son, Ghulam Nabi, the only boy already used as figure head by zealots led the recent upper Mohmands lashkar, which attacked Gandab, necessitating the present operations on the Frontier.

FRONTIER GANDHI BLAMED.

Touching the Afridis the report says that their conduct after the settlement in October 1931 was exemplary, and with the collapse of the Khilafat Party, they declared friendship with Government. Notwithstanding the disturbing conditions in the Kohat border, the tribes remained staunch to their agreements and anti-Government agitation did not gain ground

Hathikhel Wazirs of Bannu were persuaded by Abdul Ghafar Khan to start a political agitation within their own limits, but the Wazirs as a whole kept aloof from politics and evinced very little interest even in reforms, which have been granted.

In Kurrum and Waziristan, political control remained firm. The Frontier constabulary and Frontier Corps emerged from another strenuous year with the greatest credit and apart from the functions of policing the turbulent areas, for which they are responsible, their value as a settling and civilising influence was increasingly evident.—A. P.

PARSI MUSIC INSTITUTE'S CONCERT

Lady Bilimoria Presides Over Function

The grand variety musical concert of the Parsi Music Institute will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the presidentship of Lady Jerbai Shapurji Billimoria on Sunday (20th instant) at 4-15 p.m. when the pupils of this Institute will present about two dozen popular songs of different Raganis, such as (1) Darbari, (2) Lalat, (3) Bageshari (4) Ashavri, (5) Maud, (6) Khamaj etc.

This year's selection is very choice one. Lovers of scientific music are advised not to miss this splendid opportunity.

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NATURAL CURES BY YOGIC EXERCISES

(Continued from page 5.)

breath through the other nostril. Then, closing the right nostril also in the same way, he must take a deep breath through the left nostril. He must breathe perfectly freely, sitting quite upright without holding his breath any time.

This he should repeat several times, each successive day, increasing the number of times, he does it. This is generally known as "Pranayam System" and the effect of this practice, if faithfully followed, is to give one a feeling of elevation and calmness. If practised generally before retiring for the night, the result will be a sound and refreshing sleep. This is no recondite mystery. It is a well known medical fact that very few people breathe quite correctly or sufficiently inflate their lungs. A man can live without food for a considerable time and perhaps be better for it, but he cannot stop breathing for more than a few minutes.

PHYSICAL BENEFITS.

There is not the least doubt, that the persons derive benefits from such Yogic practices, but the mystic attainments to be gained from them is not within the purpose of this article either in support or in refutation of the belief. There is, however, an aspect of the case worthy of thought, whether this be called "mystic attainments" or natural and consequential result. A human mechanism is undoubtedly a highly sensitive apparatus. The musician, for example, can use his ten fingers and his feet at lightening speed to produce the most delightful and melodious music from an organ or the musical instrument and at the same time, perhaps, read the words of a song and sing them. He would never be able to do this if he is hampered by bad health. The better his health, the better his work. This is an axiom. Yoga practices are intended to give greater bodily fitness, mental activity and quietude to the whole nervous system. With these objects gained, who is able to define the limits of human attainments? Recently an American doctor suggested that certain persons, who ordinarily were believed to be quite mad, possessed the gift of hearing wonderful music—not audible to the average person and coming from some unknown source. Such persons he described as some sort of human wireless receivers. Could it be possible that Yoga practices by clarifying and sharpening human senses and sensibility give the Yogi powers which are termed "supernatural," but which are actually within the reach of any mortal being who has but to reach that degree of tuning in of the inner most senses? And such art of tuning in one's inner most senses, is known as the art of being in tune with the infinite, i.e., God Himself.

TWO YOGIC EXERCISES.

For purposes of eradicating diseases from the human body and to tone up the general health, regular and mindful practice of different sorts of "Asanas" or Yogic postures is quite essential and highly recommended by naturopaths like Mr. Macfaddon of America. The Yogic postures not only contribute to the peace and settled condition of both mind and body but also drive off diseases most successfully. Further, the practice of Yoga postures pulls down incapacity for any worldly or spiritual business or lack of caution, lethargy, discontent, temptation, doubt and inability to concentrate the mind. For the knowledge of the readers, a description of two sorts of "Asanas" named "Ugrasana" and "Padmasana" is given herein. In the former posture the legs must be well stretched along the ground, stiff and quite straight, like a stick, while the feet are kept together. The toes of the feet must be held firmly by the three forefingers of the hands, while the forehead must be kept as near to the knees as possible and this is known as "Ugrasana". By the constant practice of this sort of Yoga posture, a person can improve his appetite wonderfully by being absolutely free from chronic constipation. It also checks the fatty outgrowth of the belly and the whole abdomenal region, while at the same time it affords an exceptionally good natural health and the person would be quite free from various diseases.

In the latter posture, which is known as "Padmasana," a person must place the right foot upon the left thigh and the left foot upon the right thigh, holding the toes of each foot by means of alternate hands crossing each other at the back. He must place his chin over the chest four inches from the heart region, concentrating his look upon the tip of his nose. This exercise claims to destroy all kinds of diseases, acute or chronic, since it improves the circulation of blood all over the body. In this way the general health of a person is wonderfully kept up and daily youth can be preserved only by such Yogic practices and exercises.

WHY INDIA SUFFERS SO BADLY FROM SCOURGE OF "T.B."

(Continued from page 5.)

fore she is 18, and no man before he is 20.

Again, intermarriage within the narrow circle of a caste is another fruitful cause of decay and degeneration of the race. Do yoo know that East End Londoners intermarring among themselves in that part of London never see the fourth generation. They die out without leaving any issue unless they go out and marry from the country and thus bring fresh blood to the family stock. How can you expect Indians to be strong, healthy and robust if such pernicious customs are allowed to continue for generations? One cannot expect permanent social reform from the old men of the present generation. It is you, young people, who hold in your hands the future of India's welfare and destiny.

VALUE OF RESTFUL SURROUNDINGS

We now pass on to the fourth factor. Here we come to deal with a higher or psychic place. Nervous anxiety, physical and mental fatigue, overwork, want of fet, strenuous life—all tend to sap the vigour and impair the bodily activities and bring about conditions of disease like tuberculosis. Man is more than fresh air and food. He is a triune being composed of body, mind and spirit. The mind controls the body while the spirit controls both mind and body. This is a noisy, restless age which allows no time for a still life and quiet thinking. Our forefathers, the Rishis, knew the value of restful surroundings and gave themselves up to solitude and silent meditation. Rush and bustle and excitement irritate the fine, sensitive brain and nervous system, interfere with the normal working of the digestive organs and keep the whole body in constant agitation. But nature works in silence. The dews fall, the plants grow, the flowers open their petals in silence. When the curtains of the night are drawn over the world, the good Angel of sleep comes in silence and closes our weary eyelids for restful slumber. My young friends, if you want to be up to mark and do the day's work, you must have eight hours sleep and find time to be quiet some part of the day. If emotional disturbances can bring about a disease like tuberculosis, harmony and peace of mind and body will bring health and prevent disease.

SPORTS AND EXERCISE

Sports and exercise are all very well in their way, but there is a tendency for young people to overdo them and strain the muscles of the heart and injure the internal organs. Rest and exercise are twin sisters. While exercise dissipates, rest the elder sister, restores the jaded energies. There is health and hearing in rest and silence. How to prevent tuberculosis? Possess your souls with calm and serenity; in quietness and confidence you will find there is health and strength.

These are the four factors I should like you to remember—adequate nutrition, cleanliness within and without, avoidance of all those customs that drain the vital strength, creating a spirit of calm and quiet restfulness. They all work together. These are four foundations on which we should build the palace of beauty, health and strength. There is no royal road to the prevention of disease like tuberculosis. We must work out our salvation by right thinking and right living on lines I have indicated. Above all, in this age of noise and bustle and restless haste, it is absolutely necessary that we should seek the silent sanctuaries, learn to commune with our Maker, the source of all health and strength, so that His Divine energy may flow into our empty souls and make us fit physically, mentally and spiritually for the coming strenuous days.

RANJI'S BOOKS UNDER HAMMER

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

A total of £4.650 was raised from the sale of possessions of late Maharajah of Nawanagar ("Ranji") at his residence at Staines on the Thames. High prices were paid for some of the books that were sold. A fourth edition of Shakespeare's plays (1685) was sold for 72 guineas and other prices included:—An 1848 edition of "Birds of Europe"—£50; A volume of Herrick's poems—£36.15s.; "Birds of Asia"—&33.12s.; Thirtytwo volumes of Kiplings works—£25.5s.; Seventeen volumes with 58 supplementary volumes of Dilke (Lady) "French Engravers and Draughtsmen of the Eighteenth Century" realised £500.

A copy of the "Jubilee Book on Cricket" by "Ranji", signed by the author, was withdrawn. In all the library realised £1,200.—Reuter.

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COMPETITION
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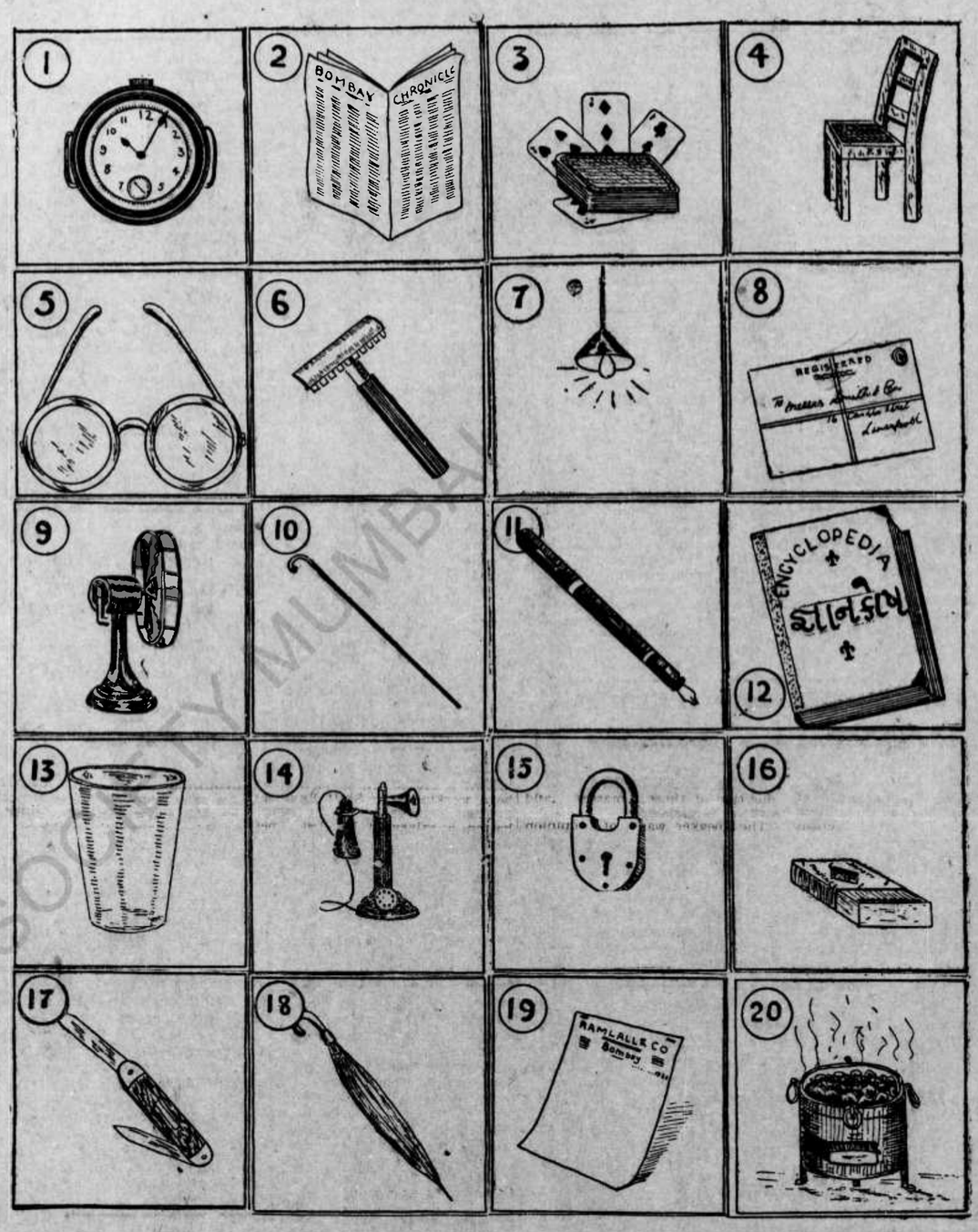

Here is a Competition that even the youngest of children can enter with as much confidence as their Seniors. We have illustrated twenty articles which are in daily use everywhere. Each one of these articles has a particular use and in the list of clues given we have named the uses of all the twenty articles. All you are asked to do is to select, from the list of clues given, the correct use for each article illustrated. For instance, illustration No. 6, depicts a razor. On glancing down the list of clues you note that No. 13 states FOR SHAVING. Obviously this is the correct use and therefore the correct answer.

For five minutes' application you stand a chance to earn more than many months' labour can bring you.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right uses for the articles illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the appropriate Number of the illustration, as shown in the example. Do not enter the words of the clue.
2. When you have filled in all the clues, add your full name and address, enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS and post it to the

COMPETITION MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706,
Bombay.

3. Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.
4. All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on 23rd August, 1933. Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit.
5. Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.
6. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.
7. All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and no correspondence will be entertained.
8. Results will be announced in our issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" on the 31st August, 1933. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

COMPLETE LIST OF CLUES.

We use them daily for:—

1. BREEZE.
2. CUTTING.
3. DRINKING.
4. SECURITY.
5. KNOWLEDGE.
6. HEAT.
7. COMMUNICATION.
8. RECREATION.
9. LIGHTING.
10. PUNCTUALITY.
11. VISION.
12. CORRESPONDENCE
13. SHAVING.
14. PROTECTION.
15. ILLUMINATION.
16. INFORMATION.
17. WRITING.
18. REST.
19. SAFETY.
20. COVERING.

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Article.	No. of Clue.	No. of Article.	No. of Clue.
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6	13	16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

MONSOON CONTINUES STRONG IN ASSAM AND BENGAL

Rainfall Likely To Increase In Kashmir, North-West Frontier Provinces, U. P. And Bihar

POONA, Aug. 14.

Monsoon has again been strong in Assam and Bengal. In connection with the eastward movement of the low pressure wave from west across Punjab, widespread and locally very heavy rain has fallen in and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills Dehradun reports eight inches and Ambala, seven. Fairly extensive and locally heavy thunder showers are also reported from southeast Madras. Rainfall is nearly generally in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar: west United Provinces, east and north Punjab and south-east Madras and local in Chota Nagpur, east United Provinces, Central India, west Rajputana, Konkan, Mysore, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in upper Burma, Orissa, east Central Provinves, east Rajputana Gujrat and Bombay Deccan.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Kyaukjyu one; Mergui, three quarters Rangoon, Akyab, Bhamo Myitkyina half, Chittagong, six; Cherrapunji, five; Barisal, four; Mymemsingh, three; Darjeeling two; Shillong, Dibrugarh, Sibsagarh, Gauhatti, Narayanganj; Jessore; Bogra, one and half; Tezpur, Silcher, threequarters; Dehradun eight, Mussooree five; Roorkee, three Gorakhpur, one and half; Baharaich, Kanker, half; Ambala, seven; Mt Abu, four; Dalhousie two; Ludhiana, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Dharampore, Murree, one and half; Simla, one; Tankhala, Ahmedabad, half; Vellore, Salem, three; Bangalore, Madura, Negapattam, Madras, Cuddapah, two; Mahabaleshwar, one; Pamban, Cuddalore, Khandala, half.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will continue to be widespread in and near Punjab Kumaon Hills increase in Kashmir and extend along the North West Frontier and in submontane districts of east United Provinces and Bihar. Monsoon will continue strong in Bengal, Assam and fairly widespread thunderstrom and rain will recur in southeast Madras.

Heavy Rainfall Warning: Locally heavy rain will continue in and near Punjab Kumaon Hills and extend in submontane districts of east United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal, and Assam during next 36 hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a. m. of date 14-8-33 Colaba Point 0.06": Fort 0.10"; J J Hospital 0.01" Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.00"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 41.09" Fort 65.50"; J J Hospital 47.92"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 43.71"

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 51.59"; Fort 58.72" J J Hospital 55.54"

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 72.45"; Fort 78.99"; J J Hospital 72.99"

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-45 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.82 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

z z

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ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THESE.

ALL-INDIA RAINFALL

The following table gives the details of rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Saturday, together with the rainfall departure from normal since June 1:—

Stations.	Max.	Min.	Past 24 hours	Since 1st June	Departure from normal
Agra	89	70	0.1	24.0	+4.3
Akola	87	72	T	22.6	+5.0
Ajmer	86	74	0.3	24.8	+12.9
Ambala	94	81	...	27.2	+12.9
Amraoti	85	73	0.3	21.5	+3.5
Allahabad	94	80	...	14.4	—8.5
Ahmedabad	79	73	3.7	30.0	+10.3
Ahmednagar	81	66	...	10.7	+1.2
Benares	95	80	...	14.6	—6.2
Bareilly	94	79	0.1	20.3	—3.6
Bombay	85	78	T	40.9	—7.7
Bangalore	84	67	...	8.0	—0.9
Bhopal	85	69	0.1	31.6	
Chittagong	84	75	5.6	60.1	+9.2
Calcutta	88	80	0.1	36.6	+7.5
Cuttack	90	80	T	54.9	+27.5
Cawnpore	92	80	...	13.9	—4.1
Calicut	86	74	0.4	82.1	+9.8
Coonoor	71	55	0.1	3.6	
Colombo	84	75	...	19.0	+4.6
Dehra Dun	87	73	2.8	57.6	+9.5
Delhi	91	77	...	22.4	+8.2
Dehra Ismail Khan	100	83	...	4.1	+0.3
Darjeeling	65	58	0.3	66.3	—1.5
Deesa	87	71	3.0	23.3	+8.4
Fort Sandeman	93	76	...	2.5	—1.4
Gorakhpur	90	80	0.3	28.5	+2.1
Hyderabad	Dn.	85	71	0.4	9.6	—0.9
Hyderabad Sind	101	76	0.7	6.7	+2.3
Indore	78	70	0.1	33.6	+14.5
Jhansi	87	74	0.2	22.2	+1.3
Jubbulpore	86	73	0.1	28.8	—3.8
Jaccobabad	98	88	...	5.1	+3.3
Jaipur	86	72	0.4	24.4	+11.1
Khandwa	83	71	0.2	22.2	+5.7
Kodaikanal	62	53	0.1	7.2	—4.5
Karachi	87	73	2.5	17.9	+13.3
Lucknow	95	81	...	7.8	—13.0
Ludhiana	99	82	0.1	10.9	—2.4
Lahore	97	80	...	7.8	—1.4
Lyallpur	97	83	...	5.1	—0.7
Multan	103	86	...	2.0	—1.6
Mysore	84	67	...	6.9	+0.6
Madras	93	76	0.3	2.5	—5.0
Maymyo	69	66	0.8	15.3	—3.1
Marmagoa	81	73	0.7	79.3	
Malegaon	85	68	...	8.8	—1.4
Mussoorie	71	60	2.1	55.4	+10.2
Mahableshwar	64	61	1.6	224.8	35.2
Mount Abu	76	67	1.6	48.8	+12.0
Nagpur	85	73	T	35.7	+8.4
Patna	91	82	...	13.5	—6.4
Peshawar	91	81	0.2	2.0	—0.9
Poona	80	68	T	18.9	+4.9
Pachmarhi	74	65	0.3	66.5	+22.5
Quetta	90	58	0.3	2.7	—1.6
Ranchi	84	72	...	27.8	—2.7
Rawalpindi	97	79		17.8	—4.2
Rangoon	87	77	0.3	52.5	+2.7
Ratnagiri	83	77	0.2	89.6	+18.8
Rajkot	77	74	1.6	18.2	+0.7
Sialkot	94	75	2.8	21.5	+7.4
Srinagar	82	67	T	8.4	+3.3
Sholapur	90	69	...	11.6	+0.9
Shillong	77	65	...	25.3	—11.4
Simla	73	61	T	24.4	—8.1

T denotes a fall of from 1 to 4 cents.

COLOBA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14-8-1933.

Change o 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.66 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.2 degrees (1.3 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.6 degrees (0.7 above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a. m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 134 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10).9

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.06 inchs.

Total rainfall during the month 16.67 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 43.94 inches.

Weather Remarks. Rain.

Earthquake report:—An earth quake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3.700 miles away from Bombay was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 15 hrs. 7 m. (I.S.T.) on Sunday the 13th August.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, August 14.

Pleioden, Fornest, Abadan.
Waroonga, Vanderbeck, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, August 14.

Saint Andrews, Bearpark, C'cutta.

LOADING.

Bombay, August 14.

Steamer Delhi for Gothenburg.
Steamer Sirsa for Karachi.
Steamer Durenda for London.
Steamer Talshion for Durban.

S. S. Pleioden:—The A.P.O Co's steamer Pleioden arrived in harbour on Monday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Waroonga:—The B.I.S.N Co's steamer Waroonga arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon with ballast.

S.S. Saint Andrews:—The M/s. Madhavlal & Co's steamer Saint Andrews sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, August 14.

S.S. Durenda, for London:—2200 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

For Hull:—1204 bags linseed and 9506 bags castor seed, Ralli Bros.

For Middlesbro:—2000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay & Co.

S.S. Tarantia, for Liverpool:—12 bales wool raw, G Sobhagmal.

S.S. City of Rangoon, for Liverpool:—100 bales hemp, D Anandji; 1 bale cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Manchester:—25 bales cotton yarn waste, S Trikamlal & Co.

For Marseilles:—1333 bags groundnut seed, Cotton Agents Ltd; 56 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 1400 bags castor seed, K Devchand & Co.

S. S. Kepwick-Hall, for Antwerp:—16 bales wool raw, E Mavji & Co; 2000 bags groundnut oil cakes, D Jeewandas; 125 bales cotton fly, V.P. Maskai; 62 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram & Co; 165 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

For Rotterdam:—107 bags kang grain, S M Rajgor & Co; 55 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

S.S. India, for Marseilles:—170 bags groundnut seed, H H H Peer Mahmad.

For Genoa:—1280 bags groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.

For Piracus:—140 bags groundnut kernals, J Harjivan & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, August 14.

S.S. Gambada; Agents; M M & Co., from Bassein:—48639 bags rice.

From Tuticorin:—39 bags cardamoms, 53 bags senna leaves.

From Cochin:—131 H/c tea, 475 bales cotton.

S.S. Jalarajan; Agents: S.S.N. Co., from Akyab:—4297 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—10775 bags rice, 199 bags pepichan, 131 bags millet.

From Colombo:—1375 bags copra, 100 cylinder cocoanut oil.

From Cochin:—765 bundles coir yarn, 441 bundles coir rope, 40 bundles mats, 100 bales cotton, 128 bales cotton waste, 51 bags ginger, 163 bags cocoanuts.

S.S. Alipore; Agents: M.M. & Co., from Osaka:—15 cases lamps, 50 cases napthaline balls, 90 cases porcelainware, 530 cases glassware, 190 cases enamel ware, 30 cases soaps, 310 cases cotton yarn, 30 cases cotton piecegoods, 110 cases cotton shirtings, 100 cases cycle parts, 50 cases toys 50 cases cotton sheeting, 83 cases paper, 100 cases straw boards, 950 cases nails, 50 cases cotton and art silk shirtings, 225 drums chemicals 300 drums paint.

From Kobe:—30 cases celluloide goods, 31 cases cotton shirtings, 64 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods, 150 cases ginger, 80 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirtings, 110 cases porcelainware, 15 cases camphor, 45 cases silk goods 25 cases rayon yarn, 690 cases cotton piecegoods.

From Nagoya:—50 cases cotton shirtings 165 cases glass ware, 1650 cases porcelainware.

From Moji:—6000 bags cement.

From Hongkong:—100 bags sugar candy, 105 cases condensed milk, 1551 cases fire-crackers.

From Canton:—250 bundles cassia, 19 bundles matting.

From Penang:—99 bags betelnuts, 81 slabs tin, 339 bags pearl tapioca.

From Singapore:—7075 bags sago flour, 475 bags betelnuts, 9422 pieces planks, 1439 bundles rattans, 150 bundles sandalwood.

From Colombo:—108 bales wool, 128 bags dripping, 118 cases Lactogen, 126 casks tallow, 190 cases fruits, 50 boxes currants, 3552 bags copra, 80 bundles gunnies, 8 bales mattress fibre, 51 H/c tea, 40 loose tyres.

S.S. India; Agents: L Triestino, from Tegal:—2819 bags sugar, From Probolingo:—15565 bags sugar.

From Pasocroean:—3207 bags sugar.

From Cheribou:—70 drums alcohol.

TATA IRON & STEEL CO.'S GOOD PROGRESS

Dividends For First Preference Shares At Rs. 9 Each And Second Preference Shares At Rs. 5 Each To Be Declared

The following are extracts from the report which will be presented at the 29th ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., to be held on Wednesday the 23rd August:—

"The Directors present herewith their Twenty-Seventh Report with the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1933.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The Company's net profits for the year ending 31st March 1933, after setting aside a sum of Rs. 78,00,000 on account of Depreciation on block other than Collieries, and a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 on account of depreciation on Collieries block, amount to	39,84,595	15	1
which with the sum brought forward from last year's accounts, namely	9,109	2	6
makes a total of	39,93,705	1	7
From this is to be deducted a sum of ..... paid to the Agents as additional commission for 1931-32 on account of adjustments made in the accounts at the General Meeting last year.	12,956	4	10
Leaving available for distribution	39,80,748	12	9
Out of this sum the Directors recommend the payment of the following Dividends for the year ending 31st March, 1933:—			
(a) On First Preference Shares at Rs. 9 per Share, which will absorb	4,50,000	0	0
(b) On Second Preference Shares at Rs. 5 per Share, which will absorb	34,68,785	0	0
(Both these payments will be subject to deduction of Income-tax)	39,18,785	0	0
After making these payments, there will remain a balance of	61,963	12	9
which the Directors recommend be carried forward.			

In accordance with the terms of the Circular dated 15th July, 1932, a sum of Rs. 1,93,617-11-7 recovered as Income-tax from dividends declared last year has been adjusted in the Appropriation Account, and from there transferred to "Income-tax Reserve Account."

GOOD FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The operations of the Company of the year 1932-33 have produced better financial results than those of recent years. While they still leave much to be desired, your Directors trust that the shareholders will regard the results as not unsatisfactory in view of the unprecedented industrial difficulties which have prevailed in India and throughout the world during the year.

The world's consumption of steel in 1932 was only about 40 per cent of that in 1929. It is not surprising, therefore, that the consumption of steel in India also fell below the level of any recent year, although fortunately the fall was not so marked as in many other countries. The consumption of rails normally one of the largest outlets for steel in India, was the lowest for more than a generation; and with it fell the demand for the several other forms of steel which are largely dependant on the requirements, direct or indirect, of the Indian Railways.

In these circumstances the Company was not able to maintain its output at the record high figure of 1931-32; the output of 1932-33 showed a reduction of about 5 per cent. The Company, however, by concentration on economy and efficiency throughout and to the concentration of production on the more economical parts of the plant which resulted from the closing down of the old steam-driven mills and the hand-fired boilers.

INCREASE IN SHEETS OUTPUT.

An additional important factor in the improvement of the results for the year was the success achieved in increasing the output of sheets up to the full estimated capacity of the sheet mills, and the conversion of a larger proportion of the output into the more profitable galvanized sheets. In February 1932 the Company authorised the Commerce Member to inform the Legislature that it would, during 1932-33, produce about 4,000 tons of galvanized sheets per month. The actual output for the year was practically 47,000 tons, a result for which all concerned deserve congratulation.

In the early part of the year prices of Continental steel, which is now the main source of competition with the Company's products, fell still further below the levels of 1931-32. Although there was some improvement during the latter half of the year, it was barely sufficient to bring the average rupee prices for 1932-33 back to the averages of the previous year, even though the effects of the fall in the rupee exchange and of the surcharge on import duties operated throughout the whole year 1932-33, whereas they had operated during only half of the previous year. To the difficulties created by this fall in prices were added a further reduction in the demand for the more profitable tested steel and the necessity of selling a larger proportion than ever previously in the more distant Indian markets, which involved increased expenditure by the Company on internal freights. The measure to which these handicaps have been more than overcome by the efforts of the Company is indicated by the increase in the works profits over those of the previous year.

OTTAWA CONFERENCE.

In the Autumn of 1932, negotiations based on the principles which had been laid down at the Ottawa Conference were entered into between the Company and the British Manufacturers of galvanized sheets, as a result of which an arrangement was made subject to the approval of the Indian Legislature, which approval was subsequently granted. In accordance with the conclusions arrived at by the Ottawa Delegation, the import duty on galvanized sheets imported from non-British sources was fixed at Rs. 83 per ton, while that on sheets imported from Great Britain was reduced to Rs. 53 per ton if the sheets were made of non-Indian steel, and Rs. 30 if made of Indian steel. Under the agreement entered into between the Company and the British Manufacturers, the latter are to use Indian steel as far as possible for the manufacture of galvanized sheets for India, subject to a monthly maximum, and the tonnage of sheets exported to India from Great Britain is to be regulated according to the Company's estimate of the Indian demand. Within certain limits laid down by the Ottawa Delegation and approved by the Legislature, the prices of sheets made from Indian bars are to be regulated by the Company and those of purely British Sheets by mutual agreement between the Company and the British sheet-makers, subject to a specified minimum. The agreement terminates on March 31st, 1934, in order that the Indian Tariff Board, during its forthcoming enquiry, should have free scope to deal with protection on galvanized sheet manufacture in such way as it considers best.

RIGHT OF FREE ENTRY.

A further outcome of the Ottawa Conference was the decision by the United Kingdom to continue the right of free entry for Indian pig-iron and steel. On this basis the Indian makers of pig-iron were able to negotiate an arrangement with the British makers under which a fixed quantity of Indian foundry iron is to be allowed to be sold in the United Kingdom and a fixed percentage (subject to a minimum stipulated quantity) of the free market for basic pig-iron in the United Kingdom is reserved for Indian iron for twelve months. The working of this arrangement will be carefully examined before the expiry of the period.

The agreement governing the freight charges on materials carried to and from the Company's Works by the Bengal Nagpur Railway expired on 30th June 1933. Negotiations about future freight charges have been in progress for several manths and are not yet completed.

PERFECTLY FIT

How good it is to feel young strong enthusiastic, fearless, unconscious of aches and pains, free from forebodings, and ready for any amorous adventure? DO YOU FEEL LIKE THAT? That is how you should feel if you are a man.

If you don't, you need a tonic, and the best and safest tonic is STEARN'S DIGESTIVE AND TONIC TABLETS. They cover the whole ground of human ailments; they improve the blood, the nerves, the appetite, the digestion, the bowels and increase the capacity for manly pleasure.

Try one bottle to-day. They will make all the difference between feebleness and fitness

Obtainable of all good Chemists and Stores.

MAKE WORK A PLEASURE AND PLEASURE A GREATER PLEASURE

B. C. 4.

STEARNS' DIGESTIVE & TONIC TABLETS

Remedial, Restorative, Rejuvenating

COTTON WEAK ON SOUTHERN SELLING

U. S. Government Reported Replacing

July Consumption Decreases By One Lac Bales

SPECULATORS HOLDING ALOOF

Bombay, August 14.

American Cotton prices show a decline of 67 points during the past week, October Highest 10.40 and Lowest 9.48 showing a range of 92 points. The decline was mainly influenced by the Bearish Bureau Report, which was about a million bales above the average expectations.

The New Crop is progressing satisfactorily under favourable weather. At the decline there was some trade buying. Short covering and Government buying, which was counter-balanced by Southern Hedge selling.

The new crop is moving rapidly and ginning returns are likely to be bearish. In the absence of any inflationary measures, speculators are holding aloof and the general sentiment is in favour of a further decline.

The decline is rather rapid and in view of the market being liquidated, we cannot see any sustained improvement other than a natural reaction this week.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being general buying and Southern selling. The market opened at a rise of 4 to 10 points and under Government and general buying the opening improvement was carried further to a rise of 16 points which was the higher level for the day. At the advance there was heavy Southern hedge selling which depressed prices and the market closed at a decline of 8 to 17 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 20 points at 9.20c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 10 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 9 points at 9.16c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 10 points. There was some Continental liquidation which was partly offset by trade calling. Later on there was heavy long liquidation and stoploss selling of Egyptians. Prices declined on long liquidation including Bombay and the Continent. The market closed barely steady at a decline of 16 to 17 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 25 points at 5.65d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures declined 14 points and Egyptian Cotton prices closed at a loss of 18 to 15 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK REVIEW.

Government reports of crop prospects of more than a million bales above the average expectations found the market fairly well liquidated but induced additional selling which was absorbed by trade buying and covering. However buying was not aggressive and later in the week prices fluctuated irregularly. The crop figures were partially offset by encouraging business reports and by the belief that the Administration will resort to inflation, if necessary, to realise higher commodity prices.

Active buying by spot house, believed to be against sales of cotton to Russia, was a sustaining factor. It is rumoured that these orders are practically completed. At the same time it is reported that negotiations are under way for further purchases. Meanwhile confidence in ultimate values continues but uncertainty of the immediate trend of prices is emphasised by favourable crop progress and possible hedge selling against a free early movement of crop foreshadowed by the heavy ginning figures.

SOUTHERN SELLING.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., state:—

Despite the report that the American Govt. bought 50,000 bales October and December deliveries on Saturday, prices eased on the weight of Southern hedge selling.

Weather reports are somewhat mixed but in view of the demoralised condition of the Commodity prices due to the delay in the enforcement of inflationary measures, outside operators are adopting a waiting attitude.

In the spot market a better business is reported for export accounts. The purchases by Govt. seems to indicate they may continue to accumulate on any further recessions.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest (10.23 a.m.)	9.56+.16
N. Y. October lowest down at 12 noon.	9.32—.08

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Speculators seem full up on present known factors. Since spinners well covered. Rise can only come from speculative buying on some new bullish development. Meantime speculators must take hedges now on.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool:—Speculators disinclined buy further present level and with present known factors. Since spinners well covered speculators must take hedge selling henceforward gladly.

New York:—Government agency credeted buying 50,000 bales supplied by the South and longs liquidating; are not inclined to change our opinion.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Frankly temporarily look for somewhat lower prices owing to probability continuous hedging and trade indefferent.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

N. Y. December highest (10-23 a.m.) 9.80

N. Y. December lowest (at the close). 9.51

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

8-56 a.m.: Light rains Eastern belt, Arkansas and South Texas. More rains expected.

10-52 a.m.: Liverpool: Considerable long liquidation, stoploss orders being reached.

1-223 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight, light rains Memphis District (Tennessee) and Alabama.

6-06 p.m.: New York: Weakness of grains, adverse influence. The New York friends cabled:—

"Market supported by purchases generally believed for Government."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—America cables grains heavy liquidation by disappointed longs on failure bullish Government Report to stimulate new speculative demand found technical structure of market unfavourable. Directors Chicago Board of Trade ruled that all minimum prices grains be discontinued after close of market from fifteenth. Cotton—more support neded otherwise further decline probable.

New York.—Heavy buying rumoured A.A.A. replacing cotton previously sold by A.C.C.A. at higher level. Unless Government continues to buy or to use inflationary powers, market likely to ease under weight of crop movement.

New York. Garside estimate of consumption:— July 1933 5,80,000 June 1933 6,90,000.

Average consumption per working day:—July 1933 27,000; June 1933 28,800.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1933-34	1932-33
F. P. Bales Receipts to date		
12-8-33 Receipts yesterday	123000	124000
12-8-33 Exports to date	12000	13000
12-8-33 Stock at Ports	227000	173000
11-8-33 Stock at Interior Towns	2965000	3344000
11-8-33 Stock at Liverpool	1151000	1313000
11-8-33 Visible Supply	828000	752000
11-8-33 Quantity in Sight	6378000	6667000
11-8-33 Quantity out of Sight	200000	131000
11-8-33	366000	267000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 14.

In the local cotton market Broach A/M delivery opened today at Rs. 204/- There was marked absence of buying and prices declined to Rs. 202/4 on selling by bazar operators and export houses. There was scattered buying at the decline but the market showed poor undertone.

It is reported that the crop in Gujerat and Berar has suffered considerably owing to heavy rains; but the market remains demoralised owing to continued easier advices from New York and absence of export demand. Japan is quiet and the prospective situation is very discouraging.

Later on Liverpool was reported unchanged and the local market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

In the evening some business in Broach A/M. delivery was done at Rs. 200/8.

Broach J/A. Rs. 183/4.
Broach A/M. Rs 202
Oomra D/J. Rs. 171/8.
Bengal D/J. Rs. 145/12.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Broach July/A. Op. 185 1/2; Highest 185 1/2; Lowest 182; Closing 182 1/2.

Broach A/May Op. 204; Highest 204; Lowest 200 1/2; Closing 201 1/2.

Oomra D/J. Op. 173 3/4; Highest 173 3/4; Lowest 171; Closing 171 1/2.

Bengal D/J. Op. 146; Highest 146; Lowest 144 1/2; Closing 145.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSN. LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 14th day of August 1933.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

(B.T.)	April-May 1934 Rs.	July-Aug. 1933 Rs.
10-30	202	183
12-30	202	183-8
1-30	202	183
4-30	200 Sett.	181
5-30	200-8	181-8

April|May. July|Aug.
Highest 204|4.
Lowest 199|8.

April|May. July|Aug.
Highest 185|4.
Lowest 180|8.

ROOM RATES.

Superfine 192.
Fine 139.
Fully Good 186
Good 183.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Beunos Aires Aug. 12.

The Linseed Market closed easy to-day on increased long liquidation at a decline of 16 points to 11.78 pesas.

WHEAT & LINSEED.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Linseed Sept.	.....	6	10 6
Linseed May	.....	6	15 9
Wheat Sept.	.....	4	9 3
Wheat May	.....	4	13 0

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Java Ready	.....	14	10 0
S. S. Pasha	.....	4	14 6
A S Shipment	....	4	14 9
O D Shipment	....	5	0 3

Tone:—Quiet.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool Aug. 12.

October	63d.
December	64-1|4d.
March	66-1|2d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago Aug. 12.

Sept.	0.92 1|8
Dec.	0.95 3|4
May	0.99 7|8

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSN.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 27|2; highest Rs. 27|3|6; lowest Rs. 27|0|6; closing Rs. 27|1|6.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 28|15|6; lowest Rs. 28|11; closing Rs. 28|12.

Linseed December delivery: Opening Rs. 6|12|6; closing Rs. 6|13|9.

Groundnut Seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 28|4; lowest Rs. 27|15|6; closing Rs. 28.

Groundnut Seeds February: Opening Rs. 30; highest Rs. 30|2|6; lowest Rs. 29|13; closing Rs. 29|14.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay Aug. 14.

B. C. RATE:—
T T and D D 1|6
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T and D. D. 1/6 1/32
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/8 to Dec.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32
Ban Buying 3 Months 1/6 5/32 Aug/Sept.
New York B. C. RATE:—
T T 300 1/2 nominal.
Banks selling T T 298 1/2 nominal.
Banks buying T T 295 nominal.
Banks selling D D 632
PARIS:—
Banks buying D D 642
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks selling D D 61 3/8
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 80 3/4 nominal.
Banks buying 6° days 79¼ Nominal.
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 94.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 83 3/4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 156 1/4
JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 61 3/8.
BERLIN:—
Banks selling D D 103 1/4
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.48 12th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 7/8 14th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 7/16 14th instant.
London/Paris 84.50 12th instant.

TRADING IN COTTON

The local forward cotton market will remain closed from 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 p.m. on Tuesday, 15th August to facilitate members voting for the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd.

London/Belgium 23.72 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.11 12th instant.
London/Italy 63.00 12th instant
London/Berlin 13.88 12th inst.
London/Holland 8.20 12th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 12th instant.
London/New York 4.48 12th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-4-8½ 11th instant; £6-4-8½ 12th instant.
Silver London Ready 17 15/16 11th instant; 17 7/8 12th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 1/16 11th instant; 18 12th instant.
Silver New York Ready 36 5/16 11th instant; 35 3/4 12th instant
London Discounts 3 Mos 7/16 per cent 11th instant; 7/16 per cent 12th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos 11/16 per cent; 11th instant; 11/16 per cent 12th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3½ per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 1 per cent.
6 Mos 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

	bales
Central India	213
Bars!-Nugger	84
Berar	106
Dhollera	36
N. W. Provinces	100
Rajputana	15
Compta-Dharwar	277
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100
Persians	56
East Africans	60
Comilla Burmah and other ports	100
Total Cotton	1.147 cwts.
Wheat	4.877
Linseed	8.151
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	86
Gingellyseed	52
Groundnuts	738
Castorseed	3,301
Rice	27,398
Myrabollams	833
Cottonseed	157
Mowraseed	23
Gram	827
Joowar	30
Bajree	143
Coal	2,325 tons.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

(Ex-Godown, Bombay.)

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 255 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 67 per ton.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 14.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3½ per cent G P N Sett	84-14
3½ per cent G P N Cash	84-15
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	97-13
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	97-14
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	112-13
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	112-14

TAXFREES.

5 per cent 1955 Mysore	112-0
5½ per cent 1938 Mysore	109-0
6½ per cent 1935 B D L	107-15
3½ per cent 1947/50 Cash	94-11
4 per cent 1934/37 Cash	101-12
4 per cent 1943 Cash	101-14
4½ per cent 1934 Cash	102-6
4½ per cent 1955/60 Cash	105-4
5 per cent 1939/44 Cash	106-11
5 per cent 1940/43 Cash	106-14
5 per cent 1935 Cash	104-8
5½ per cent 1938/40 Cash	107-15
6½ per cent 1935 T B Cash	107-8

CORPORATION LOANS (Taxable)

4 per cent B P T 1974	93-0
4 per cent M Deb 1974	92-0
5 per cent M Deb 1959	106-0
6 per cent M Deb 1954	116-0
6 per cent K P T 1956	115-8
6½ per cent B I T 1937	107-10

3½ per cent paper opened at 85/1/0 and declined to 84/13/6 and later was quoted at Rs. 84/14. There was a poor turnover of business.

DOLLAR-STERLING CROSS RATE

London, Aug. 14.

Previous Closing	4.48 3/8
To-day's Opening	4.48

FRANC CROSS RATE

London, Aug. 14.

Previous Closing	84.53
To-day's Opening	84.53

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Aug. 14.

T.T. on London—	
Previous close	1.2 15/16
To-day's opening	1.2 7/8
To-day's close	1.2 13/16
Difference	—1/8

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 14.

The local silver market ruled very easy to-day on increased selling influenced by Shanghai advices. T.T. on London opened at 1.27 7/8 in Shanghai and after declining to 1.2 11/16 closed at 1.2 13/16. In the local market Bhadarva delivery opened at Rs. 55/11 and declined to Rs. 55/2 but later on improved to Rs. 55/6 or better Shanghai closing advices. There was scattered short covering. Gold market was quiet but steady with a restricted business.

Ready Silver	54	12	0
Bhadarva	55	6	0
Asho	55	12	0
Ready Gold	30	12	9
Bhadarva	30	13	3
Asho	30	13	9

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—October 154; January 142; March 134.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/May (202)—Liverpool May 5.56, Rs. 40 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/May (202)—New York May (9.83) Rs. 41 at 4.48 1/2 Cross Rate.

MARRIED EVERY THREE MINUTES

French Statician Brings Out English Peculiarities

NICE, July 17

(By Mail)

"Peculiarities" of the English at home have been studied by French statisticians here. They find that:—

12,000,000 eggs are broken every day morning at English breakfast tables—:

25,000,000 pints of beer are drunk a day—

300,000 more English people attend the Sunday cinema than go to church—

An English couple is married every 3 minutes!—Reuter.

TIMBER "RING" IN FINLAND

HELSINGFORS, (By Mail).

A timber "ring" with a centralised export organisation is to be formed by saw-mill owners in the Carelian district.

This decision has been breached after prolonged negotiations with a view to improving general conditions in the Finnish Timber trade. Only a few merchants are remaining outside.

The landowners and farmers have also combined in order to standardise the prices at which raw material will in future be sold to the sawmills.—Reuter.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Allround Drop In Prices

HEAVY GENERAL LONG LIQUIDATION

Bombay, August 14.

Share Bazaar ruled weak on heavy general long liquidation and prices show sharp breaks. There was marked absence of buying and the market was without any support. The selling was general and even Hydro-Electric and Steel Shares also suffered considerably. There was no special reason for the decline but the market was heavily loaded with speculative purchases but owing the trouble created regarding the settlement, there was no support to the bull-side. The decline in cotton have had also some effect and the plea of cheap money was put in the back ground. The undertone of the market was weak. The main trend of prices is downward and to-day's special feature was recovery in Steel, Hydros and Cement Shares. These shares are mostly held by investors so there is no room for a material decline but the weakness of the textile shares is having adverse effect. There are no prospects for any sustained improvement still look for lower level. It is safe to sell on buldges.

Bombay Dyeings opened at 775 declined to 762/8 and finished at 766/14. Fazuls started at 302/8 declined to 282/8 and closed at 288/12. Pearls were done at 177/8 at the outset dipped to 163/12 and finished at 168/12. New Greats eased to 142/8 to close at 146/4. Centuries declined to 221/4 and Swadeshis to 246/4. Andhras weakened to 1457/8 and closed at 1467/8. Powers finished at 1026/4. Hydros were easy at 161/4. The general weakness affected Cement shares to-day which record all round falls. Bundies fell away to Rs. 26. Indians depreciated to 283/12. Katnis finished at 291/4 and Shahabads were on offer at 275. Burmas on further unloading declined to 378/12. Tata Steel ordys sagged to 52/10 and closed at 53/12. Deferred were done down to 181/14, but rallied at the close to 189/6. Tata Steel 2nd prefs. closed at 96/8 after touching Rs. 95.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Bom. Dyeing 773 67 71 62 65
Century 230 27 21 23 22
Central India 322 18
Colaba 86
Crescent 45N
Fazalbhoy 302 285 90 87
Kohinoor 156 53-2
New Great 147 42 45 40 45
Pearl 180 70 72 66 68
Simplex 82N
Swadeshi 248 47 41 43
Bundi 26-6 4
1 Cement 192 80 83
T Steel Dfd. 208 200 198 91 81 83
T Steel Ord 55-6 54-14 53-14 52-12 53
B Steam 283
B Burma 386 82 83 78 74 75 74
Tata Hydro 162 61 60
Andhra 1475 68 72 62
Tram Ord. 138-12

TEXTILE SECTION	
Ahmedabad Advance	336-4
Bombay Dyeing	766-10
Century	221-14
Central India	321-4
Colaba Land	86-4
Crescent	42-8
Dawn	470-0
Ebrahim Pabaney	86-4
Finlay	100-0
Fazulbhoy	288-2
Gokak	122-8
Hindustan	1905-0
Indian Mfg	1725-0
Indian Bleaching	182-3
Indore Malwa	353-12
Kastoorchand	6-0
Khatau	72-8
Kohinoor	155-10
Lakshmi	845-0
Morarjee	490-0
Model Nagpore	60-0
Mysore	98-2
New Great	146-4
Oosmanshahi Mills	118-0
Pearl	168-12
Phoenix	336-4
Sholapur	3225-0
Sassoon Silk	48-12
Swan	70-10
Simplex	80-0
Swadeshi	246-4
Tata Mills	30-4
Vishnu Mills	1595-0
BANK SECTION	
Bank of India	103-0
Baroda Bank	87-0
Bombay Provincial	51-0
Central Bank	23-8
Imperial F P	1210-0
Imperial P P	296-4
Union Bank	4-6½
HYDRO ELECTRIC SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Electric	152-8
Andhra Valley ordy	1467-8
Bombay Tram ordy	139-6
Broach Electric	12-0
Karachi Electric	185-0
Surat Electric	167-8
Suburban Electric	131-4
Tata Hydro ordy	161-4
Tata Power ordy	1027-8
CEMENT SECTION	
Bundi Cement	26-0
Gwalior Cement	79-8
Indian Cement	284-6
Katni Cement ordy	291-4
Katni Cement def	1090-0
Okha Cement	116-4
Punjab Cement ordy	15-4
Shahabad Cement	275-0
Shivrajpore	19-0
United Cements	64-8
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Andhra Valley pref	1240-0
Bombay Steam pref	272-8
Bombay Tram pref	76-0
Central India pref	506-14
Katni 1st pref	115-0
Katni 2nd pref	132-8
Punjab Cement pref	14-1
Tata Hydro pref	125-10
Tata I & S 1st pre	160-10
Tata I & S 2nd pref	96-12
Tata Power pref	1290-0
Vishnu pref	632-8
DEBENTURES	
6 per cent Andhra Valley Deb	108-4
6¼ per cent Bombay Tel Deb	56-4
7 per cent Sholapur Deb	96-10
6 per cent Tata Hydro Deb	108-10
RAILWAY SECTION	
Ahmedabad Prantej	802-8
Amritsar Patti Old	112-0
Central Provinces	81-0
Dhond Baramati	81-4
Guzerat	60-0
Hoshiarpur Doab	85-0
Larkhana	81-0
Mandra Bhon	75-0
Mymensing Rebate	82-8
Mymensing Gtd	83-0
Pachora Jammer	62-0
Sara Sirajgunj	82-8
Sialkot Narowal	92-4
Sind Light	50-10
Tapty Valley	702-8
Upper Sind Light	87-0
MISCELLANEOUS SECTION	
Alcock Ashdown	202-8
Br Burma Petrol	2-12½
Bombay Burma Old	378-2
Bombay Burma New	133-2
Bombay Steamer	281-4
Bombay Telephone	86-12
Belapur Sugar	190-0
Indian Radio ordy	472-8
Indian Radio def	500-0
Indian Mercantile	42-4
McKenzies	59-0
New India Assurance	25-4
Jupiter Insurance	11-4
Oriental Insurance	3030-0
Vulcan Insurance	7-15
Port Canning	662-8
Scindia Steam	16-8
Tata Construction	62-8
Tata I & S ordy	53-12
Tata I & S def	189-6
Tata Oil	20-14

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BAN ON NATIONAL GUARD ORGANISATION?

General O'Duffy's Call To Rally Round Movement, Saying He Favours Improving Of Present System, Constitutionally

DUBLIN, August 14.

The entire oorganisation of the National Guard may be banned, said General O'Duffy, after the first meeting of the National Executive of the National Guard, at which it was unanimously agreed that ceremonies would be held on August 20.

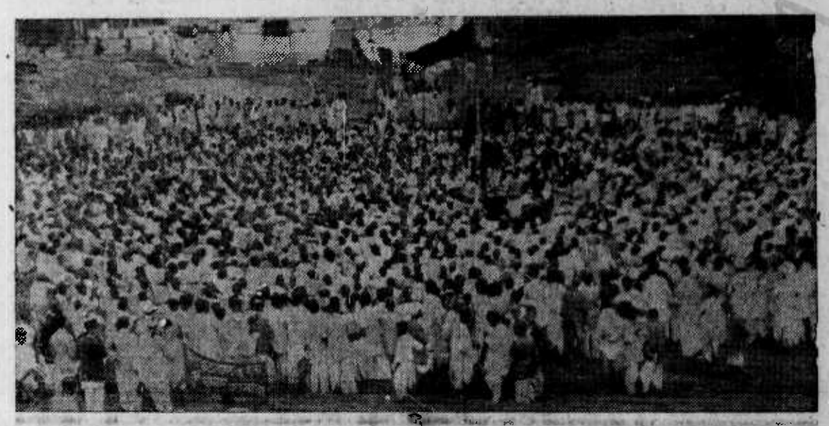
General O'Duffy said that all men who did not believe in coercion would rally to the new movement. The fact that the present Government considered it necessary to mobilise the army and a new machine-gun squad to protect the seat of Government and its ministers does not savour of popularity

He (General O'Duffy) denied that his policy was to dispense with Parliament. He said hat he favoured improving the present system in a constitutional way, and of moving only as fast as the people desired.

POLICE DISPERSE CROWD.

Gangs of youths gathered at the headquarters of the National Guard, and waylaid members as they left the meeting. Scuffles followed and the crowd was dispersed by police witn batons.—Reuter.

Miss MANIBEN KARA addressing a workers' meeting on Sunday evening at Lal Baug. held under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress to congratulate and welcome the released Meerut "Conspiracy" Case accused



A general view of the mass meeting of workers at Lal Baug on Sunday evening, convened to welcome the acquitted Labour leaders of the Meerut Case.

Harijan Govinda dancers celebrating the "Krishna Janma shtami" on Sunday at Chandanwadi, Cheera Bazar.

TWO ACCUSED TO HANG

Miss Kalpan Dutt Sentenced To Transportation For Life In Chittagong Supplementary Armoury Case

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 14.

Surya Sen and Tarkeswar Dastidar, two accused in the Chittagong Supplementary Armoury Raid Case were sentenced to death by the Special Tribunal to-day.

Miss Kalpana Dutt was sentenced to transportation for life. All the accused were charged under section 121-A of the I.P.C.—A.P.

NIZAM'S NEW ORDINANCE

Government Order Against All Ganpati Day Processions

"UNJUST DEMAND"

Plea For Abolition Of Ban During One Day Of Festival

Vishwanath Ranganath Tuljapurker President, Vidyarthi Sangha, Paithan has addressed the following letter to the Resident, H E H the Nizam's Dominions Hyderabad. (Deccan.)

Sir,

Sixty years back the Nizam's Government had allotted a certain specific road to take the processions of Hindus with music without stopping anywhere at Paithan. This road was selected in such a way as would cross no Mosque or Masjid.

In 1929 the Local authorities over-ruling the above arrangement kindled the fire of discussion and put a stop to the Ganpati Procession. The Hindu subjects fought with constitutional means for four years to do away with the injustice, but in the inquiries, the Subhedar and the specally appointed Departmental Inquiry Commission misled the Executive Council and they upheld the decision of the local authorities.

"FACTS REVEALED"

All these facts have been brought to light last year in the inquiry held by the Police Member on behalf of the Executive Council, and have been proved with the Government paper evidence in the Home Secretariat Office. Due to the Government evidence, they had to evade the question of final decision. In this way for the last four years this injustice affecting Hindus, (injuring their religious sentiments) is not yet redressed, and their religious processions are put a stop to. To add to this injustice,—one of the Hindu representatives—and an active Hindu worker—was interned at Tuljapur, because of the mere vindictive attitude of the officials. No charge could be framed against me but the order of internment was executed. It was nothing short of Ordinance. Being helpless, I am abiding by that crushing order as a loyal and dutiful subject for the last eleven months.

The Ganpati festival is fast approaching—a fortnight and the festival begins and ten days later the procession—the melting point of discussion steps in.

Therefore an humble request is made to do away with the ban for the processions in question, at least one week before 24th of August 1933 when the Ganpati festival begin: otherwise, I suppose it is my foremost and holy duty to come to Hyderabad and approach the Government to induce them to give the Hindus justice and justice only.

In doing this, I humbly beg that the Government should not misunderstand me and my work and should not labour under the misapprehension that I am violating the order executed upon me.

I request the Government to comply with the poor Hindus of their just demand (taking into consideration their tradition handed down from their forefathers hundreds of years back), of their right of procession and thus finally decide this question kept pending for the last four years.

Thereby the faith of the Hindus in the policy of the Government (as to the impartiality and religious freedom to all castes) would be confirmed, and I request that the order of Internment executed upon me, also should be kindly removed.

FILM STARS BUY ESTATES

Hollywood Goes "Down On The Farm"

HOLLYWOOD, July 14. (By Mail.)

The film colony is becoming definitely "farm-minded". Screen celebrates are quietly acquiring landed interest. They seem to look to the time when Hollywood is their kingdom no more when they will all be "down on the farm".

Kay Francis, for example, has been putting her money into the development of a Massachusetts farm for several years.

She and Kenneth McKenna, her husband, have visited it only occasionally—but it is all ready for them.

ECONOMISING.

Ruby Keeler and Al Jolson some time ago bought a strip of desert near the famous Palm Springs resort and they make plans each year to build the home they want. They have not built it yet, but they will eventually.

James Cagney intends to acquire a small farm or ranch in the mountain country outside Hollywood.

Richard Barthelmess shares his wife's enthusiasm for New England farm life, and together they are quietly rebuilding a piece of long deserted property there.

Ann Dvorak and her husband, Leslie Fenton, have moved to the San Fernando Valley and a Walnut Ranch where they raise chickens, rabbits and vegetables.

Lyle Talbot's grandmother owns a any hotel in Brainard, Nebraska, and Lyle has taken over the managnment of that for her. He manages it by telephone from Hollywood.

Ruth Chatterton has selected a spot on the French Riviera where she wanted to live when she retired.

Edward G. Robinson refers mysteriously to "my farm". William Powell owns a chicken ranch.—Reuter.

MOTOR VEHICLES TAX

Eight Lakhs Of Rupees To Be Distributed

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Eight lakhs of rupees, the Associated Press understands, would be distributed by the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self Government) among 25 District Boards of Bengal and about 100 Municipalities, from the proceeds of the Motor Vehicles Tax collected in the year 1932-33. The total proceeds in the province, including Calcutta amounted in round figure to Rs. 12,00,000 of which about Rs. 3,70,000 were collected in Muffasil, while the rest from the city of Calcutta. Of this amount the statutory grant to Calcutta Corporation is, Rs. 4,50,000 while the rest is to be distributed among the District Boards and Municipalities of Bengal. The total milage of motorable roads, the amount spent by each local body for each of the roads under its jurisdiction and the amount collected within a particular district, are some of the considerations that weighed with the authorities in disbursing the amount. The proportion of distribution between the District Boards and Municipalities is that the former would receive 60 per cent of the amount while the latter 15 per cent.

NO UNDERTAKING BY GOVT.

In his circular letter to the Divisional Commissioners, the Secretary to the Local Self-Government department of the Government of Bengal further points out that though out of the sum collected in 1932-33 lump grants are being made to the various local bodies in the province on the present occasion for use as they think fit under the Act, this system holds good only for the proceeds of 1932-33 and that Government do not undertake to distribute in this manner the whole of the proceeds of the Motor Vehicles' Tax received in subsequent years.

It is understood that a special allotment of Rs. 52,500 will be made to the District Board of Jalpaiguri for approved works of improvements on one or more of the main roads in that district. This amount corresponds to the amount of Motor Vehicles Tax which it is calculated is paid by owners of the motor-cars used chiefly on the Public Works Department roads in the Jalpaiguri Duars.

Rs. 61,186 will be placed, it is understood, at the disposal of the Revenue Department, for Darjeeling district where the tax paid amounted to Rs. 28,435.—A.P.

STUDENTS' ENTERPRISE

New Bombay Restaurant To Teach Dignity Of Labour

LIMITED CONCERN

Cosmopolitan Institution To Be Run On Strictly Hygienic Principles.

A large number of students were present at the opening ceremony of "Indians", a cosmopolitan vegetarian restaurant, entirely conducted by students at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay on Monday morning. On the board of management of the restaurant are a band youths, two of whom are Law students and the rest undergraduates, attending various colleges in Bombay.

DIGNITY OF LABOUR.

The enterprise was started primarily to teach students the dignity of labour and it was at first hoped that the entire staff including waiters would consist of students. For the present the restaurant is only supervised by students. Ultimately the management hope to convert the restaurant into a limited concern whose shareholders would only be students.

The restaurant is run on hygienic principles, and if only to encourage students in a venture of this kind, the Indiana deserves the patronage of the public.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN PALESTINE

High Commissioner Announces Remission Of Tithes & Programme Of Public Works

JERUSALEM, (By Mail.)

A comprehensive scheme of relief for distressed villagers, suffering from grain crop failures, has been announced by General Sir Arthur Wauchope, the High Commissioner in Palestine, with the approval of the Colonial Secretary.

Constitution of roads, development of water in the Beershoba district, improvement of village water-supplies, and remission of tithes, are the major programme of public works to be launched almost immediately, the funds being provided out of the cash surplus of over a million pounds now in the Palestine Treasury.

Thousands of villagers, both Arabs and Jews, are to be employed upon these words. They are part of the normal projects which would have been undertaken in future years.

Although there is prosperity in Palestine, relatively speaking it is confined to certain sections of the population, particularly those engaged upon farming lucrative crops, such as Carngen. The cereals cultivators have been given setbacks by poor winter rains, whilst lack of pasturage has adversely affected flocks.

In the towns, there is practically little unemployment. Most of the workless are in the rural areas.—Reuter.

In Johannesburg a crocodile has committed suicide.

When the cold weather came the zoo officials noticed that Jeanette, the favourite crocodile, became morose and restive.

They pampered her, covered her with blankets, and applied hot-water bottles.

One bitterly cold night she crawled out, plunged into her ice-cold swimming pool, and was found dead next day.

AMBASSADOR AT ANGORA

Sir Percy Loraine Promoted To New Post

(Special Cable).

LONDON, August 13.

The King has approved the promotion of Sir Percy Loraine to be Ambassador at Angora.

The Russians have thought of a new way of turning a fine day into a wet one.

Two baloons are sent into the air, supporting between them a perforated tube connected with a long hose, which descends to the ground. Water is forced through the hose, and the balloons are slowly towed along the "rain" on the crops beneath.

SALEM SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Opening Ceremony On 31st August

SALEM, August 13.

It has been decided to hold Salem Swadeshi Exhibition, which was to be held during the Mariyaman Festival and which was postponed owing to similar exhibition at Bezwada during pushkaram, from 31st August.

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili Chief Minister, Madras, has consented to perform the opening ceremony.

The Working Committee meeting presided by Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, lately resolved to commence building stalls and other work briskly. The organisers invite the stall holders all over India to apply for stalls by wire at an early date.—A.P.

FIVE PERSONS ARRESTED

Sequel To Ranchi Bomb Explosion

RANCHI, Aug. 14.

So far five persons have been arrested in connection with Friday's bomb explosion.

It appears that the bomb was big-sized and of a dangerous type, loaded with broken glass and nails. How the bomb exactly exploded is a mystery but it is reported that it was placed in a small basket covered with a khaddar-bag tied to a hanger. Somehow the bag dropped, causing explosion and rendering a man, who was sleeping in the room, where the bomb was kept, unconscious through shock. The police are investigating.—A. P.

14 INJURED IN BULL RACE

MADRID, July 17. (By Mail)

Fourteen persons have been injured during the traditional festival on St. Martin in Pamplona (Navarre).

One of the events of the festival is a race through the town to the local bull ring between runners and fighting bulls. Doors leading on to the streets are closed, and the runners are given a start.

On this occasion a crowd jammed round the entrance to the bull ring and obstructed the "race". The bulls, carried on by their impetus, amounted the mass of people, injuring some before they reached the ring. They were later dispatched by matadors.—Reuter.

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